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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT
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GOOD TIMES!

When the good times come, they needn't beat the drum,
For the weary world will know it when the good times come;
There'll be music on the hilltops and music on the plains,
And music in the tinkle and the twinkle of the rains!

When the good times come, then the right shall trample wrong,
The world shall move forever to a hallelula song;
And joy will bless and brighten, and sorrow will be dumb,
In that mad and merry season when the good times come!

—F. L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

Beyond the Green-Baize Door.

There was a mystery beyond the green-baize door; tangible or intangible nobody knew, since no one but Mr. Blakely ever saw the inside of the door which shut his private room at Messrs. Blakely and Stephen's bank from the narrow passage connecting it with the general offices. We were so accustomed to the green-baize door, and to the rule that no one was to approach it, that we did not often give the mystery much thought. Even Mr. Shawsley, the head cashier, was not permitted access. Clients and callers of all kinds Mr. Blakely invariably interviewed in another room, where he was summoned by an electric bell connected with the green room, as we used to call it.

There was nothing strange in the baize door itself; a plain green door, with a brass handle, which in no way influenced the secret springs by which the door opened and closed. Brass-headed nails marked the outlines of the door's panels. A less suggestive door never swung on hinges. Yet for ten years the length of time I had been at the bank that door had possessed the most melancholy and uncanny influence over the bank's staff, from cashier to charwoman. But no one knew why.

Mr. Blakely was sole proprietor of the bank, which was the only one in town and showed every semblance of the soundest financial basis; and the magnificence of his income was clearly displayed at Somers Towers, his splendid residence two miles out, where, at the time of this story, he lavished the luxuries of life upon his second wife, a very lovely and proud young lady half his own age—or 25.

Mr. Blakely was a man strangely devoid of eccentricities, considering its conduct concerning the baize door; the chief faults the bank staff found with him were his indefatigability, and that whenever there was business to be done in London—selling or buying stock, buying cash, etc.—he invariably attended to it himself.

I was seated at the desk of the head cashier, who was away on a short holiday, one morning in September, when one of our clients entered the counting house.

"Mr. Boyton, look here," he said, slipping a crown-piece upon the counter. "Where did you get it?"

I took up the coin and rang it. It rang unmistakably true.

"What's wrong with it?" I inquired, examining it closely without noticing any defect. "Did I give it to you?"

"Yes. Look at the edge; the letters are missing—it's quite smooth."

He was right; the edge was as smooth as that of a four-shilling piece. I weighed it and found it true weight, and it properly resisted the other tests.

"It's perfectly good," I said. "No doubt it is of an experimental mint, and got into circulation by mistake. How will you have it?"

"I don't care; half-crowns."

I passed him the money, and, as he went away, I slipped the crown into my pocket, intending to keep it as a curiosity. But, later in the day, when Mr. Blakely was in the office, I showed it to him.

His handsome dark face clouded as he took it and examined the edge.

"How did we come by it, Mr. Boyton?" he asked. He immediately resumed his natural easy manner when I explained that I had passed it out and had it returned.

"Curious!" he muttered. "One of an experimental mint, for it's dated 1896. Do you think we've any others similar?"

"No; I have been through them."

"Strange! Well, I'll keep it. It is probably unique."

I was disappointed with his decision, as I wanted the coin myself. It was against my principles, however, to protest. I went back to my desk, repaid myself the five shillings I tilled for the coin, and forgot the matter—forgot it entirely until some weeks later, when Mrs. Blakely, to the utter astonishment of the bank's staff, turned up an hour or so before luncheon time.

Up to that time, although she had been married more than ten months, Mrs. Blakely had never been inside the bank. Now she drove up in her carriage, came in proudly and asked for Mr. Blakely.

I replied that if she would step into the waiting room I would summon him in the usual way.

"No. Show me into his private room. I am Mrs. Blakely," she said, hastily.

"I recognized you, madam," I replied. "But the rule is that all visitors, whoever they may be, are to be shown into the waiting room, where Mr. Blakely will interview them."

"Nonsense!" she exclaimed. "Such rules do not refer to Mr. Blakely's wife. The room is at the end of the passage, is it not?"

"You are putting me in an awkward position," I replied. "I am not allowed to let visitors approach the green-baize door——"

"Ah!" Her proud eyes flashed. "So there is a green-baize door which no one approaches? I interrupted you, sir."

"I was saying, madam, that if I let you pass, I offend Mr. Blakely by neglecting an old-established rule. On the other hand, I offend you. Pray step into the waiting room, where Mr. Blakely will join you in less than half the time we have spent in argument."

When Mr. Blakely came, he did so in his habitual leisurely manner, and he walked into the waiting room, leaving the door ajar.

"Mr. Blakely," she said, haughtily, "I have been insulted by one of your clerks. He refused to admit me to your room, although he knew me."

She paused in a way that seemed to tell me she was looking at him searchingly.

"My dear girl," he replied, tenderly, "what has come over you? You're not like yourself, Mary. What is it? And what has brought you here so unexpectedly?"

"Did you not hear what I said, Richard? Surely, the fact that I have been insulted is reason enough for the change you remark."

"But not reason for your advent, since you must have been insulted through coming here," he responded, with his usual promptness.

"Since when has your wife been denied the right to enter your private room?" she demanded.

"Ever since she wrongly assumed that she had such a right, Mary. My clerks have their orders; they obey them. You cannot blame them for upholding rules I myself have framed. Come, dear, be reasonable. What do you want? I am very busy this morning. The market is very unsteady just now."

At this juncture it struck me that it was incumbent upon me to let them know in some way that they could be overheard, or else to get out of earshot. While undecided which course to take, I heard what aggravated my indecision.

"Tell me, Richard; had you known I was coming, would you have allowed your clerk to deny me access to your private room?" Mrs. Blakely inquired, somewhat sternly it seemed to me.

"Did you come here to ask me that?"

"Answer me, yes or no!" she insisted.

"The rule is of many years' standing, Mary," he said, deliberately. "If it were set aside for you it would be the thin end of the wedge; my room would no longer be private."

"You indorse your clerk's insult?"

"I uphold my clerk who upholds the bank's rules."

She was evidently nonplussed for the moment by the fine fencing, for she paused.

"If you have any shopping to do in town," he said, "you might come back in an hour, when I shall be free to drive home with you."

"Richard," she said, quietly, "I married you, not for your money, but because I loved you. I loved you before a younger man because I believed I could trust my whole soul to you. We have been married—how long?—ten months; and until within a few hours my confidence in you has been unshaken. You let me into all your secret hopes and fears; you kept nothing from me. Suddenly I hear a strange story about a mysterious green baize door, which no one but yourself is allowed to approach. I call the carriage and drive here to fathom the depths of the mystery which I fancied was only imaginary. But I am more than amused now; I am piqued; my confidence in you is at stake. Let me see into the room which no other person but you has ever entered, and I'll go home."

"You are the first person to suggest that any mystery attaches itself to the room, dear," he replied, with a good-natured laugh. "It is simply a humble room, where I work too hard to admit of being disturbed at all hours of the day."

"Will you let me see? I don't doubt you—why should I? But I am determinedly inquisitive. Will you show me the room?"

"Not today, dear, I am very busy."

I felt her brush past me as she came out of the room, and saw her walk round the desks, her lips tightly compressed and her head very high.

* * * * * * *

The following morning when I turned up at the bank the porter met me with the inquiry, Had I seen anything of Mr. Blakely? No? Strange! No one had seen him since the bank closed the night before. He was not in the bank—had not been home—indeed, it was Mrs. Blakely who had driven down the first thing to inquire about him; and no one had seen him.

"Was he on the premises when you locked up?" I asked.

"Can't say; shouldn't think so," the porter replied. "I left the side door on the latch until seven, as usual, and then bolted up, expecting he must have gone—generally goes before that, you know, sir. He must have gone, for I rung his bell again and again this morning."

Mrs. Blakely came up to me at this moment, looking pale and anxious.

"Mr. Boyton," she asked, "have you seen my husband? You were the last to leave, I believe?"

"Yes, madam; but I have not seen Mr. Blakely since he put you into your carriage yesterday."

"That decides it," she muttered. "Something has happened to him in his room. The door must be forced. Porter, go for a carpenter!"

"You take the whole responsibility of forcing the green-baize door?" I suggested.

"The whole responsibility," she replied, and turned away impatiently.

When the carpenter arrived Mrs. Blakely led him to the door and ordered him to force it. He smiled grimly, as he looked the door up and down. He sounded it with a mallet, and his jaw fell.

"Iron!" he said, laconically. "'Tisn't my job; you want a blacksmith."

The porter was sent off in the carriage to fetch a smith. When the man arrived, he eyed the door critically and looked dubious.

"A long job!" he said.

"Break it down then!" cried Mrs. Blakely. "But waste no time."

The smith bared his arms, and, ordering Mrs. Blakely, the porter and myself to give him space, picked up a heavy hammer. He tapped the door gently in various places until it rang thinner than elsewhere. Then he swung his hammer and struck the door heavily, just in the exact spot, again and again. For five minutes he dealt a rapid fire of blows, and then the door began to tremble, then to shake. Finally, after ten or twelve minutes, it gave a shudder and came forward, swinging on its hinges.

Mrs. Blakely darted forward and stopped. Six feet farther down the narrow passage another door obstructed the way. She signed impetuously to the smith, who stepped forward and shivered the lock of the second door, which was only light wood. All was darkness beyond the door.

I turned to Mrs. Blakely, who stood gazing in wonderment into chaos.

"Porter," she said, in a hushed voice, suddenly turning her ashy face towards the light which crept down the passage from the farther door, "get me a lantern. Then you can both leave us. Mr. Boyton's will be all the help I need."

When the porter returned she took the lantern from him, and watched him retreat down the passage into the counting house.

"Prop the door so that it won't fall," she said.

I did so, and, returning to her side, took the lantern from her.

"You had better not come, madam," I said.

"I am coming," she replied, calmly.

We passed through the doorway and into a small, dark room, poorly furnished with a little office furniture and littered with papers. There was no sign of Mr. Blakely. The one window in the wall was high up; its glass was fastened, and the blinds were pulled.

"Look!" cried Mrs. Blakely. "Look! A trap-door!"

I crossed to her, and glancing down saw a square had been cut out of the carpet, in the centre of which was a ring by which I raised a trap.

Looking through we saw a ladder leading down to darkness.

"Go on, sir; go on," said Mrs. Blakely, in a hollow voice. "We must go on."

Going carefully down four rungs of the ladder I held the lantern out at arm's length and surveyed the scene.

A stone-walled chamber stretched before me like a large vault. In one wall was a low, barred door; in a corner was a small furnace. A peculiar-looking machine stood in the middle of the vault, and upon a ledge of its frame rested a row of silver coins.

"Go on," said a voice above me.

I went down, and, stepping as I thought to the ground, my foot encountered something soft. I sprang aside, avoiding it, and saw the body of Mr. Blakely huddled up in a broken bundle.

"Don't come; for pity's sake don't come!" I cried to Mrs. Blakely. But already she was half-way down the ladder. In another moment she had stepped upon her husband's body and had shrieked.

"Ah, me; ah, me!" she moaned, propping the nodding head upon her knees with frenzied tenderness. "Richard, husband! You did not merely dream—you lived your crimes that night—and now! Oh, Mr. Boyton, do you understand all this? My husband is a felon! Dead, my heart is dead. But he is well dead, better dead. This is his secret! Last night—the night before he was restless in his sleep, he talked of coining, yes of coining—coining silver coins and reaping profit—profit. 'You're a liar,' he cried once in his sleep, 'the coins are good—equal to the Mint's. The Mint makes profit on its silver coins, and why not I?' He said that, and, as I lay awake, I hoped he merely dreamed—I knew he dreamed. But now I know the truth! Dead, dead! Yes, yes, and if you lived these hands should kill you for the ignominy and shame! Richard, oh! Richard, Richard!"

* * * * * * *

Little beyond evidence of identification and as to the cause of death was given at the public inquest held upon the body of Richard Blakely, but the police pursued the matter to some length in the hope of discovering the men who must have helped the banker in his secret silver mint.

The police found the door in the vault opened upon a narrow subterranean passage, running to a cottage hard by. But when the police raided the cottage they found it completely deserted. Their theory is that the banker's assistants went to the vault, found their employer lying at the foot of the ladder with his neck broken; and realizing that exposure must follow, they took flight without delay.

Beyond the police, only Mrs. Blakely and myself know the true secret that hid beyond the green-baize door—Tid-Bits.

A Selfish Man Punished.

Passengers on an Atlantic City train a few evenings ago were treated to a spectacle of retributive justice that tickled them famously. The car was crowded, and, as the dust was flying pretty thickly, all the passengers save one had their windows down. This unpleasant exception was a disgruntled looking party with a plentiful growth of weedy looking whiskers, and these he allowed to sway in and out of the window with the gusty zephyrs. Of course, he got none of the dust and cinders, for these always blow in the seat directly behind. Two nicely dressed women occupied these unfortunate quarters, and, after suffering martyrdom for about twenty minutes, one of them asked the "open-window fiend" if he would mind putting the window down. "No!" he replied, gruffly. "It's too wa m; if you don't like it change your seat."

In front of the man sat a traveling man, who took in the situation at a glance. Quick as a flash he raised his window, and instantly the flowing facial appendages of the man behind began to perform a most fearful series of gyrations. The dust speckled them and the wind twisted them. Their owner, after a few moments of such violence, got red in the face and then put his window down. A few moments later he leaned over and asked the other passenger to shut off the draught in a similar manner, but, to the intense amusement and gratification of the balance of the people in the car, who had watched the little comedy all the way through, the drummer, without so much as a twinkle of the eye, replied: "No! It's too warm; if you don't like it change your seat."—Waverly Magazine.

BY FAR THE FINEST FIGURE ON THE BEACH

ALL OUR FACTORIES BUSY

THE OUTSIDE WORLD IS CALLING FOR THEIR PRODUCTS.

Grand Illustration of What the United States Has Gained by Adhering to the Policy of Developing Diversified Industries—Free Traders Confounded.

Remembering the years during which disinterested free traders were urging and often reiterating their advice that the people of the United States confine themselves to the pursuit of agriculture, to food-raising and to the production of raw materials, and to leave to other and far more favored countries the business of converting these raw materials into manufactured commodities, it is interesting to note some of the important consequences resulting from the disregard of that extraordinary counsel and the consequent establishment of the policy of protection. From statistics gleaned by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics it appears that manufactures are now forming more than one-third of our total domestic exports. During the last month they were 33.77 per cent. of the total domestic exports, during the three months ending with May they were 35.50 per cent., and during the fiscal year just ending they will form a larger percentage of out total domestic exports than in any preceding year, and exceed by many millions the total exports of manufactures in any preceding year. The fiscal year 1898 showed the largest exports of manufactures in our history, $290,697,354, and in the eleven months of the fiscal year 1899 the increase over the corresponding months of the preceding year has been $45,164,000, so that it is now apparent that the exports of manufactures in the fiscal year now ending will be about $335,000,000, as against the high water mark, $290,697,354 in the fiscal year 1898. This would seem to indicate that we did well to run exactly counter to the views and wishes of our Cobdenite advisers.

Iron and steel continue to form the most important, or at least by far the largest item of value in the exports of manufactures. In the month of May, 1899, the exports of iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, amounted to $8,601,114, making the total for the eleven months $84,873,842, against $63,235,029 in the corresponding months of last year—a gain in the eleven months of over $21,000,000. The recent advances in prices of iron and steel caused the belief that a reduction in the exports of iron and steel would follow, but certainly this has not been realized up to the present time, since the exportations of iron and steel in the month of May are twenty per cent. in excess of those of May of last year, while those of April are nearly fifty per cent. in excess of April, 1898.

The increase which the year's exports of manufactures will show over earlier years lends especial interest to a table prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics showing the exportation of manufactures by great classes in each year from 1889 to 1898. The following extracts from it show the exportations in 1889 and 1898 of all articles whose total value exceeded $1,000,000 in the year 1898:

	1889.	1898.
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	$21,156,077	$70,406,865
Refined mineral oil	44,839,515	51,782,316
Copper, manufactures of	2,348,951	32,180,872
Leather, and manufactures of	10,747,710	21,113,649
Cotton, manufactures of	10,212,644	17,024,092
Wood, manufactures of	6,150,281	9,098,219
Chemicals, drugs and dyes	4,792,831	8,655,478
Agricultural implements	3,623,769	7,609,732
Cycles and parts of	.....	6,846,529
Parraffin and paraffin wax	2,029,602	6,030,292
Paper, and manufactures of	1,191,035	5,494,564
Tobacco, manufactures of	3,708,690	4,818,493
Fertilizers	988,569	4,359,834
Instruments for scientific purposes	1,033,388	2,770,803
Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures of	1,644,405	2,557,465
Books, maps, engravings, etc	1,712,050	2,434,325
India rubber and gutta percha, manufactures of	831,743	1,931,531
Spirits	2,218,191	1,859,353
Marble and stone, manufactures of	510,054	1,792,582
Cars for railways	1,426,237	1,738,541
Clocks and watches	1,355,319	1,727,460
Carriages and horse cars	1,661,231	1,645,823
Gunpowder and other explosives	835,637	1,335,496
Soap	830,358	1,330,603
Musical instruments	993,072	1,383,867
Starch	272,630	1,371,519
Zinc, manufactures of	28,681	1,339,638
Brass, manufactures of	321,137	1,320,093
Oils, vegetable (omitting cotton and linseed)	244,415	1,267,365
Glass and glassware	894,200	1,211,084
Wool, manufactures of	348,949	1,089,632
Paints and painters' colors	507,749	1,070,518
Sugar, refined, and confectionery	1,231,921	1,032,376
Stationery, except of paper	474,830	1,005,916

Progress of the Telephone.

Mr. W. H. Preece, president of the British Institution of Civil Engineers, in a recent address, said that speech is now practically possible between any two postoffices in the United Kingdom. Theoretically it is possible to talk between London and every capital in Europe, and the British postoffice authorities are considering the submersion of special telephone cables to Belgium, Holland and Germany.

An Abiding Choice.

A million dollars a day represents the size of the demand which the European nations are making upon the American workshop at the present time.—Chicago Times Herald.

This is a view of the situation which ought to appeal and which undoubtedly has appealed most powerfully to American workingmen. There can be no doubt that they find a most satisfactory state of things, a state of things much more to be desired than the days of idleness and of free soup, which the triumph of free trade and the enactment of the Wilson law ushered in. The policy of protection means that American laboring men are called upon to do the work for our own seventy millions and more of good Americans, whose demands are more extensive than are the demands of double that number of people in any other country in the world. It means also that American laboring men are called upon to do the work for millions of people in other countries. Without our protective tariff the foreigners would be doing both their own work and the larger part of ours. A choice between these two situations is not a difficult one. That choice was taken definitely and decidedly when American workingmen voted in November, 1896, to put William McKinley in the Presidential chair, pledged, as they knew him to be, to the restoration of the American system. It is a choice which will be an abiding one.

SMALLEST YET.

Failures Were Never so Few in Number and so Small in Amount.

These are times of wonderful prosperity. Again the lowest record of business mortality has been beaten. In the last three months of the first half of the calendar year 1899, ending July 1, prosperity reached its top notch, and still seems to be climbing. In these Dingley tariff times, these McKinley-and-prosperity times in which we are living, we are setting a new mark. Formerly it was 1892 that stood as the basis of comparison—1892, that grand year of McKinley tariff times. Henceforth a new epoch, that of 1898-'99, must take top place in the chronology of prosperity. Just as in 1892 a period of extraordinary activity followed the enactment of the protective tariff of 1890, framed in the interest of our own wage earners and producers, so in 1899 the Dingley tariff of 1897 is followed by a tremendous revival of business and a wonderful increase of national wealth.

A month ago the American Economist pointed out the gratifying fact that the record of commercial failures for May, 1899, showed them to be the smallest in number and in aggregate liabilities of any month in our history since the compilation of these records began. We find that according to Dun's Review, failures of the first half of 1899, with banking and financial included as in all other accounts published, were 4884, with liabilities of $49,664,661. Commercial failures were 4853, with liabilities of $42,662,933, of which $16,723,353 were manufacturing and $23,011,364 were trading.

In the second quarter of 1899 failures were the smallest ever reported in that quarter of twenty-five years for which quarterly records exist. The average per failure, $7165, is the smallest ever known in any quarter; the average per firm in business, $12.20, and the ratio of defaulted liabilities to solvent exchanges, sixty-two cents per $1000, are both the smallest ever known in any quarter. In ten out of fourteen branches of manufacturing, failures were smaller than in the same quarter of four of the previous five years, and in thirteen out of fourteen trading branches. The large failures for $100,000 or more were only two in trading for $224,088, less than a tenth of the smallest previous year, and only fifteen in all for $2,417,180, from a fifth to a tenth of previous years.

The small manufacturing failures are much smaller in amount of liabilities than in 1898 or any previous year, and yet the variation in them is by no means as wide as in the trading failures, which are very much smaller, both in number and amount than in any previous year. This appears to indicate that, contrary to many impressions, the stress of severe competition in times of disaster is felt more seriously by the small concerns than by those of large business and resources, which have credit enough, at least, to put off for a time their collapse and to make further efforts, often without success. In other words, while the stress of competition was never so great as now, the failures were never so few as now, and concerns of relatively small capital were never before so successful in holding their own against the competition of large capital. It is a condition of exceptional prosperity which affords much cause for satisfaction. These are indeed wonderful times.

Their Effect.

Dairyman—Ah, your reverence, those sarmons o' yourn keep stickin' in my brain for days arter!

His Reverence—Ah, I am sure, Johnson, that what you say is right. Only this morning my wife remarked that your Monday's milk was the creamiest and your Saturday's the thinnest of the week!—Tid-Bits.

A Hard One.

A literary society at Florence is discussing the important and pertinent question, "Resolved, That a hammock is more dangerous than a sofa."—Kansas City Star.

ALGER DEFENDS HIMSELF

Former Secretary of War Replies to Newspaper Criticism.

NOT A DOLLAR MISAPPROPRIATED.

General Alger Says the President Appointed Only 1032 of the 8785 Volunteer Officers, and He Selected Regular Army Men or Men Who Had Served in the Civil War or on the Frontier.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—General Alger has issued a statement, covering matters relating to the conduct of the war which have been the subject of criticism in the public press, the statement having particular reference to the appointment of staff officers in the volunteer army. The statement is, in part, as follows:

"I am led to make the following statements on account of the many criticisms which have been made by the public press, and especially on account of a recent article which appeared in the London Times, containing assertions which have no foundation in truth.

"At the commencement of the war with Spain and several years prior to that time, the regular army consisted of only 25,000 men, with the minimum number of officers prescribed by law. The situation can be partially appreciated when it is remembered that within sixty days from the declaration of war the strength of the army was increased to 275,000 men, and everything for the equipment of this great force, including clothing, tents, transportation, medical supplies, camps and camp equipage, and all that pertains to equipping an army for service, had to be manufactured, transported and distributed for use.

"From the statement referred to the public might be led to believe that the volunteer army was officered by men selected through political influence by the Secretary of War, by special favor and without any regard to fitness for the duties they were to perform. As is well known, the volunteer force, with the exception of three regiments of engineers, three regiments of cavalry and ten regiments of immune infantry, was made up of regiments from the various States, the officers of which were all appointed exclusively by the Governors of the respective States from which the regiments came, and any officer found unfitted for service and discharged was replaced by another in the same manner. The President had no voice or control in the matter.

"The returns of the volunteer army show that in August, 1898, there were 207,124 enlisted men and 8785 officers in these regiments. This, with the regular army recruited up to the war strength, made an aggregate force of about 275,000 officers and men. The volunteer officers appointed by the President numbered, all told, 1032. Of this number 441 were taken from the regular army and 591 from civil life. Those from civil life had all seen service during the Civil War or on our Western frontier, and all had proven themselves to be competent to command.

"It has been stated and repeated many times that the Secretary of War made these appointments, when the truth is that very few were made upon his recommendation, although he caused the entire list, with the recommendations, to be compiled and laid before the President for his selection. There were three regiments of cavalry, the officers of which were appointed by the Secretary of War, Colonel Leonard Wood, now a Brigadier-General and commanding the Departments of Santiago and Puerto Principe, was one of these. Colonel Grigsby and Colonel Torrey, both good officers, were the other two.

"Criticisms as to the amounts and methods of expenditures, which could imply wrong or careless use of money, were also made by the London Times. This charge is false. So far as the conduct of the service was concerned, no person with any knowledge of the facts can ever charge truthfully and no one can ever show that a dollar was misappropriated, stolen or embezzled out of the hundreds of millions of dollars that were expended. The records are an open book, and I will be glad to have them rigidly examined, and ask my successor to open these accounts to the country whenever properly called for, in order that the entire truth may be known."

REBELS ATTACK CALAMBA.

They Attempt to Recapture the Town But Are Easily Repulsed.

MANILA (By Cable).—The insurgents made an unsuccessful attempt to recapture the town of Calamba, on the shore of Laguna de Bay, which was captured by the forces of General Hall. The rebels numbered 2400 men. The attack was made simultaneously from the north and south, the Filipinos apparently thinking that they would confuse the Americans by attacking from two points at once.

It was not even necessary to employ the whole American force to drive the Filipinos off. Two companies of the Twenty-first Infantry, a squadron of cavalry and one gun sufficed to repulse the attack from the north, while 400 men of the Washington regiment, comprising part of General Hall's command, and a detachment of cavalry drove off the rebels who had advanced from the south.

The loss of the insurgents is not known. The American loss was one killed and seven wounded.

BOILER EXPLOSION KILLS SEVEN.

Threshing Crew Almost Exterminated—Engine Blown Over One Hundred Feet.

WHITE CLOUD, Mich. (Special).—Shortly after a threshing crew had started to work at Big Prairie, eight miles east, Engineer Crabtree noticed that the water in the boiler was low. The fire was raked out, and the engineer turned more water into the boiler.

Almost instantly the boiler exploded, killing Charles Haight, Alfred Haight, Charles Crabtree, Bert Salter, Cecil Priest, Raymond Howe and George Overly. Oscar Evans had his leg broken. Three of the men left families. The explosion blew the engine one hundred and fifty feet, driving it through a barn and carrying half of the separator through the barn with it.

Driven Away From Treaty Waters.

The British warship Buzzard is driving the colonial fishermen out of the treaty coast waters along the northeast coast of Newfoundland at the instance of the French fishermen, who complain that the colonists are interfering with their fishery.

Dr. Brinton, Famous Ethnologist, Dies.

Dr. Daniel Garrison Brinton, a distinguished ethnologist, of Philadelphia, died at Atlantic City, N. J. Dr. Brinton was born in West Chester, Penn., in 1837. He was graduated from Yale and Jefferson Medical Colleges. While Dr. Brinton's researches and writings were mainly of an ethnological and linguistic character, more especially in relation to the aboriginal American races, he was the author of several medical and other scientific works. He presented to the University of Pennsylvania his entire collection of books and manuscripts relating to the aboriginal languages of North and South America several months ago.

A Plot Against the Empress Dowager.

It is reported at Tacoma, Wash., from Pekin, China, that a plot was formed to blow up one of the imperial palaces, occupied by the Empress Dowager. A mine charged with dynamite was found in the cellar with a long fuse attached. Ten men were arrested on suspicion and handed over to the Board of Punishment for trial.

Yellow Fever Ceases in Panama.

It is officially announced from Panama that the yellow fever epidemic has ceased there. The total number of cases reported since the outbreak of the disease is eighty-eight, of which forty-five resulted fatally.

DRAFT OF SAMOAN TREATY

Administrator Chosen by the Three Governments Proposed.

Council of Three, One From Each Power, to Aid in Managing the Islands—Influence of Chief Justice Increased.

SAN FRANCISCO (Special).—The draft proposed on the new Samoan treaty as amended by the Samoan Commissioners is a document of five thousand words. The important features of this treaty are enumerated and discussed in the Commission's report the treaty containing the details of the modified form of government for Samoa as outlined in the report.

The treaty begins with a declaration of the neutrality of the islands of Samoa and an assurance to the respective citizens and subjects of the signatory Powers of equality of rights. It provides for the immediate restoration of peace and good order, and to this end permanently abolishes the office of king and limits the authority of chiefs, but creates a system of native government. Provision is made for the appointment of an Administrator at Samoa, to be appointed by the three signatory Powers, or, failing their agreement, by the King of Norway and Sweden. The Administrator's salary will be $6000 a year, and he is to execute all laws in force in the Samoan Islands. He shall possess the pardoning power and make municipal appointments with the consent of the Legislative Council, the legislative power being vested in the Administrator and the Legislative Council of three members, one being appointed by each of the three Powers. There is also to be a native assembly, composed of the Governors of different districts of the Island.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is to be appointed as at present, receiving a salary of $5000. The jurisdiction of the Court is increased by the modified treaty, while the present system of Consular jurisdiction is to be abolished. The treaty contains municipal and customs regulations, all of which are more strict than at present. The general provisions of the act are to remain in force for three years, although in the mean time special amendments may be adopted by the consent of the three Powers, with the adherence of Samoa.

KILLED BY HER INDIAN LOVER.

Miss Morell Murdered in Her Home Because She Rejected His Advances.

AMHERST, Mass. (Special).—Miss Edith Morell, seventeen years old, was shot and almost instantly killed in the cellar of her mother's house in South Amherst by Eugene Takahpuer, a full-blooded Indian, who was employed about the place as a farm laborer.

The Indian had conceived a passionate affection for Miss Morell, and because she rejected his advances he became furiously jealous and took her life.

Mrs. Morell discharged the Indian on the day of the tragedy because of his behavior toward her daughter, whereupon he went to Amherst, bought a pistol, and, awaiting his chance, slipped into the house and shot her.

When he had shot the girl Takahpuer repeated to the barn and shouted that he was going to kill himself. A few minutes later the barn was seen to be in flames. There was no means of extinguishing the fire in the village, and soon not only the barn but the Morell house as well, with its outbuildings, was destroyed.

Takahpuer, who was about twenty-four years old, is said to have been a graduate of the Carlisle (Penn.) school and to have been a player on the football team.

He came to South Amherst about a year ago and had been working on the Morell farm ever since.

He had always professed, in a stolid sort of way, great admiration for Miss Morell, but not until recently had his attentions become offensive.

AN AERONAUT'S FATAL LEAP.

A Novice Falls 3000 Feet in the Presence of a Large Assemblage.

CONY, Penn. (Special).—Frank Reynolds, of Ripley, Chautauqua County, fell 3000 feet to his death. The Findlay's Lake Assembly, at Findlay Lake, fifteen miles from this city, had engaged Reynolds to make a balloon ascension and parachute jump. Reynolds, who was twenty-five years of age and had a wife and child, is said to have been inexperienced. He had made but one ascension before and had never dropped with a parachute.

Preparations were made, and when Reynolds stripped for the jump and appeared ready to ascend, the wind was blowing in strong from Lake Erie, eight miles north. The assembly grounds are on the northwest shore of the little lake. The wind was certain to drive the balloon over the lake. It promised to be a dangerous drop for a seasoned veteran, but Reynolds, the novice, never faltered. An immense crowd was present.

When the balloon had reached a height which appeared to be fully 3000 feet in the air and directly over Findlay's Lake, it was seen that the unfortunate young man had dropped with the parachute. He came down slowly. The aeronaut's young wife shouted that Reynolds could not swim and would drown. Boats were quickly put out.

Reynolds struck the water where the lake is ninety feet deep. He threw up his hands and sank like a stone. The nearest boat was yet 200 feet off. He was drowned.

Two Executed at Sing Sing.

Lewis Pulleson and Michael McDonald suffered the death penalty at the State Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y. Pulleson, who was a negro twenty-nine years old, on March 11, 1898, killed his common-law wife, Kate Smith, a white woman, in their apartments in New York City, by strangling her with a handkerchief and with his hands. His motive was jealousy. McDonald was formerly a beef carrier employed in a slaughter house in New York City. On May 4, 1898, he shot and killed Stephen Titus, the head timekeeper of the establishment, during a violent quarrel between the two men over money.

Hailstorm Does $250,000 Damages.

A hailstorm swept from Tynes, between Cavaler and Hamilton, to Classton, N. D., twelve miles long and five miles wide. The damage amounts to at least $250,000 in one of the finest wheat sections in the State.

Woman Shoots Her Defamer.

Miss Fannie Goodwin, a milliner at Fairview, Ky., a few days ago shot and killed Bryan Allegreen. She charged that he had slandered her.

Kate Chase Sprague Dead.

Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, wife of a former Governor of Rhode Island, and the daughter of Salmon P. Chase, at one time United States Senator, Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, and Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died at her homestead, Edgewood, Washington. Mrs. Sprague died from a complication of liver and kidney troubles.

Pauncefote Now a Peer.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, Ambassador of Great Britain to the United States, has been raised to the peerage.

A Peculiar Railway Accident.

A pile of baggage carelessly placed on the railway platform at Woodward Resort, Paw Paw Lake, Mich., was struck by a passenger engine and violently thrown among 300 waiting passengers, several of whom were knocked down and severely injured. Miss Clara Hanley, of Chicago, was fatally injured. She was taken to St. Joseph.

Sampson Sues For Prize Money.

Rear-Admiral Sampson has brought suit in the District of Columbia Supreme Court for prize money in behalf of the officers and men who took part in the destruction of Admiral Cevera's fleet off Santiago de Cuba.

FEVER AT SOLDIERS' HOME

An Outbreak of Yellow Jack at the Hampton, Va., Institution.

ALL THE INMATES IN QUARANTINE.

The Soldiers' Home Has Over 4000 Inmates—Many Cases and Some Deaths Reported—No One Allowed to Enter or Leave the Reservation—Working to Prevent the Spread of the Disease.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. (Special).—Yellow fever has broken out at the National Soldiers' Home at Hampton. There is no doubt about the nature of the fever, as it was given out officially that the disease was yellow fever. The physicians, National and State quarantine officers, who consulted, expressed their suspicions when the cases were first brought to their attention, but it was decided to make no announcement until they were positive.

An official statement given out on the day after the disease was reported stated that there were thirty cases of fever in the place, and that there were ten deaths from the disease.

Dr. W. G. Pettus, United States Marine Hospital Surgeon at Old Point Comfort, quarantined against the Home and no persons are allowed to enter the reservation.

The officials of the Home have no idea how the disease worked its way into the place, where over 4000 old Union veterans are quartered. It was reported that some of the soldiers who mingled with sailors from Southern countries in Panama carried the fever into the Home, but there is no evidence of this. A soldier was received at the institution about two weeks before from Sabine Pass, Texas, but the authorities at the Home will not say that he is responsible for the admission of the disease.

The disease was first discovered several days ago, but at that time there was doubt about its being yellow fever. When the quarantine authorities decided that the disease was yellow fever steps were taken immediately to prevent it spreading. The Home authorities have issued orders prohibiting all soldiers from leaving the grounds, and those who live outside will not be allowed to enter pending the quarantine. The United States Marine Hospital Service has taken charge of the Home. All electric cars now stop at Phoebus, and no one is allowed to enter Old Point.

MEASURES TO CHECK DISEASE.

Government Will Fight the Progress of the Scourge With All Its Resources.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, was informed of an outbreak of yellow fever at the National Soldiers' Home at Hampton, and immediately dispatched surgeons to the Home from Wilmington, N. C., Norfolk and Washington to investigate the sickness there, to report on its character to the authorities here, and to take measures to prevent the spread of the disease. The Government will adopt strict precautionary measures to prevent a spread of the disease, and will fight its progress with all the skill and resources at its command.

Strict Quarantine Enforced.

NORFOLK, Va. (Special).—The Norfolk Board of Health has quarantined against Old Point, Phoebus, Hampton, Newport News and adjacent country. Police officers have been sent out along the water front to watch for tugs, sailboats and other craft. There is much excitement.

MANILA HEROES RETURN.

**Unexpected Ar

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Woman and Perversity.

Women and perversity are one, says the philosophic street car conductor, who asserts that she always does the wrong thing in traveling on the trains. She wants to get aboard on the wrong side of the street; she alights the wrong way, facing backward, before the car stops, and she'll crowd in between two fat passengers near the rear door of the car rather than walk a few steps forward where there is plenty of room. She may have nickels and dimes in her purse to burn, but she'll fish and hunt around for minutes looking for five coppers to unload upon the long suffering servant of the road.—Exchange.

The Land of Horseshoes.

Horseshoes are an important branch of industry in Norway. About 6,000 tons are exported every year. Great Britain and France, where horseshoes are used not only for horses, but also for donkeys and oxen employed as beasts of burden, divide almost the whole Norwegian exportation between them in about equal quantities.

Danger Signals!

Do you take cold with every change in the weather? Does your throat feel raw? And do sharp pains dart through your chest?

Don't you know these are danger signals which point to pneumonia, bronchitis, or consumption itself?

If you are ailing and have lost flesh lately, they are certainly danger signals. The question for you to decide is, "Have I the vitality to throw off these diseases?"

Don't wait to try SCOTT'S EMULSION "as a last resort." There is no remedy equal to it for fortifying the system. Prevention is easy.

Scott's Emulsion

prevents consumption and hosts of other diseases which attack the weak and those with poor blood.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is the one standard remedy for inflamed throats and lungs, for colds, bronchitis and consumption. It is a food medicine of remarkable power. A food, because it nourishes the body; and a medicine, because it corrects diseased conditions.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Oct. 19, 1898.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays) leave Elizabeth City, at 11:40, A. M., and 6:00, P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 9:30, A. M.

The trains arrive at and depart from the Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Railand Steamerlines, and at Edenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer teamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The Steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00 P. M., for Newbern, Oriental, Ocracoke and Roanoke Island, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. & W. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C. Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Ocracoke, Nowberne, Oriental, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morchead City and Wilmington.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars ow rates and quicker time han by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatchas follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street Station, Philadelphio, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R. Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Man'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Ag't

GEORGE W. BELL,
Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street,

ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

W H Morris,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Having made the Diseases of Horses a special study, is now devoting attention to their cure. He has had marked success in treating staggers, affections of the lungs, lock jaw, etc. He also treats all Domestic Animals.

Examinations at his office on Main street, Elizabeth City, N. C., FREE OF CHARGE

F. H. ZIEGLER & BRO,

Successors to John H Ziegler,

Dealers in all Kinds of

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS,

when desired. The finest Hearse in this section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty The old stand on Ehringhaus Street.

All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

MORALS AND POLITICS

The CAROLINIAN holds that the man who boasts that he takes no interest in politics thereby admits that he is not in the true sense a good citizen.

In a "government of the people, by the people and for the people," it is the duty of every citizen to take an interest in politics, not as an "office seeker," but as an intellient and conservatiae student of issues which involve the policy and welfare of the country.

The man who has nothing to do with politics has no right to complain if the government is not wisely conducted. If there are faults of legislation and administration he is partly to blame for them.

In an admirabl address at the University of Michigan a few days ago, Prof Nicholas M. Butler said on the subject of "The Education of Public Opinion:"

"There is no trench in which the individual citizen may hide, no tombproof to which the weapons of responsibility will not follow him Are you politically honest? If not, you are a bad citizen, and a corrupter, however innocent of public opinion. If so, the standard which you set is a high one, worthy of imitation by your neighbor. You are doing something to educate public opinion."

This is the true standard of citizenship—honesty of political convictions and courage in asserting that conviction.

When the average citizen fails to take an interest in politics the government will be in real danger.

PER CAPITA CIRCULATION.

It is estimated by the Treasury Department that the per capita circulation of the United States is $25.38. The increase of all kinds of money in circulation now over 1896 is $425,000,000, of which $347,000,000 is in gold coin. This is a condition of affairs which ought to satisfy men of all shades of political opinion and to convert every member of every party to the belief that the one vital principle which ought to be upheld as against every other doctrine and under all circumstances is Protection to American industries. Those who wanted more money have it to the tune of $425,000,000, through Protection. Those who wanted our financial system left untouched have what they wanted and have unprecedented prosperity besides. The man who would, under such circumstances, rail at Protection is such a man as would, in slang phrase, "kick at pie."

NOT MUCH SAID NOW.

A Western journal calls attention to the fact that not much is being said nowadays about "the down-trodden and oppressed tiller of the soil." He says the average farmer has wheat in the stack, more cattle than he can count, so much old corn on hand that he doesn't know where to put the new crop, and the banker owes him money that he doesn't know what to do with.

A prominent Democrat who was asked how they would manage the disfranchisement so as not to work injustice, explaining that some of the best citizens of the colored race are unlettered and some of the most troublesome colored citizens are educated, replied, "The registrars will manage that." Everybody knows what that means.

In the opinion of the Baltimore "Sun," the leading Democratic paper of Maryland, the instant the silver plank of the Chicago Convention is reaffirmed "the election of a Republican President in 1900 becomes an absolute certainty." No evidence appears anywhere that the sound money men of 1896 have changed their opinion of the Chicago platform.

During the last Democratic administration the papers were filled with reports of factories closed, wages reduced and an ever increasing army of unemployed. Now they are filled with reports of new enterprises, voluntary advances of wages and constantly improving relations between employers and employes.

Democrats must not forget that Thomas Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence, annexed the Louisiana purchase without giving the slightest attention to the "consent of the governed."

Dewey is a Vermonter, belongs to a Republican family, advocates gold in paying sailors and other people, and is not only an expansionist, but a leading cause of expansion.

For the first time in twenty years there are complaints of a scarcity of labor in different parts of the country.

Dynamite is the argument of the Anarchist; the Anarchist is not popular in any part of the civilized world.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The North Carolina College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts begins its eleventh session Wednesday, September 6th, 1899, with an addition of an important department. A course of instruction in Textile Industry, which is attaining a phenomenal growth in this State and throughout the South, and which requires specially prepared and skilled superintendents for its various branches, has been added.

Hitherto it has been necessary to get such help from the New England Cotton Mill districts, or elsewhere, but now an opportunity is to be given the youths of this State to acquire the skill and knowledge requisite to fill these positions.

This College has already attained an enviable reputation for turning out graduates of highest excellence in the various branches taught, and they are filling positions of trust which require skill and a technical education The demand for persons so educated is far in excess of supply.

We advise any young man to seriously consider taking a course in this institution.

Entrance examinations will be held at the court house in the various county seats August 19th, under the supervision of the County Superintendent, or in Raleigh, Sept. 5th.

The history of strikes and their failures seems to demonstrate that walking delegates and and professional labor agitators do organized labor much more harm than good. Their salaries depend on fomenting trouble between employes and employers, and and when that fails their occupation is gone.

The Democratic Boston Globe says that "we are making vast strides in home manufacture and gradually taking first place in the world's open market." Nobody talked that way when the Democratic tariff law was in operation

The report of the Geological Survey on the production of Iron Ore for the year 1898 has been completed. The maximum production for the United States was 19,278,369 tons. This was 1,700,326 tons in excess of 1897.

The Montgomery "Advertiser," a prominent Democratic paper, says the people of the South are learning that "good money can't be made out of poor material."

Arbitration is a word that has gained meaning since the Nations conferred at The Hague. The Peace Congress was a success to that important extent.

"We hail with pride our Annexation to the United States," says the Republican party of Porto Rico.

Ex-Judge James E. Shepherd has resigned as head of the Law School of the State University.

It is said that several thousand negroes have left Wilmington since the race riots occurred there.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, August 5, 1899.

Secretary Root is showing his good sense by putting in all his time familiarizing himself with the workings of the mammoth business machine known as the War Department, leaving the routins of affairs of the department in the hands of his capable subordinates until he gets all the information he desires. Every day since he was sworn in he has spent consulting with the heads of the various bureaus of the department and he is already beginning to get hold of the numerous threads of the departmental system. The talk about probable changes that he will make is idle at this time. As he put it, "better wait until I know what is being done before talking about any changes."

That the war with Spain was a good thing for the United States is conceded by most intelligent men, but Mr. D. N. Demetriades, an educated Greek who has been connected with our Consular service, at Constantinople, for more than twenty-five years, and who is now in Washington, says it was also the best thing for Europe that has occurred in a long time. In explaining, he said: "The effects of that war are more far-reaching probably than the average American dreams of. It brought good to Europe in this way: it proved beyond doubt the potency of the great American republic, and it showed to the nations that America had at last taken up a position as a great world-power. Its force hitherto had been latent. Now along with this new conception of the Washington government came a realization that henceforth and forever the English speaking people would assume the dominant role in the affairs of the world. England had been regarded as isolated, but after England acted as she did in your war with Spain it was clear that a bond had been established that was of no temporary character. This, then is the great result of your triumph over Spain; the peace of Europe is put on a basis of almost absolute safety, and the Anglo-American reapproachment, which was another result, means that fair play shall exist between all nations, and that English and American ideas of civilization and liberty shall be the standard of the world."

Mr. J. R. Burton, the widely known Kansas lawyer, is in Washinton on business. He said of the sentiment of his State: "Ninety per cent. of the people of Kansas approve of the administrations policy regarding the Philippines, and will stand by President McKinley in everything he does in line with the doctrine of expansion. The Democracy of our State is hopelessly demoralized, and the intelligent element of it will remain passive and inert, seeing the futility of trying to cope with the Bryan crowd and recognizing, moreover, that Republican success in 1900 is a foregone conclusion. I think that Bryan will be renominated and that Aguinaldo would be an excellent choice for second place on the ticket. North of Mason and Dixon's line Colorado is the only State this ticket can possibly carry, but, of course, it would get big support among the Tagals."

The United States Consul General to Berlin has written an interesting official report of a contemplated change in the Consular system of Germany, which indicates how wide-awake the Germans are becoming in trade-getting. The report says of the propoed method of Cousular appointments: "Young men, carefully selected and specially educated for service in a designated field, will go out and pass from clerk through the successive grades to consul-general in that one district, and as the final reward of competent, faithful service will be recalled for duty in the Foreign office, which will in time become a bureau of experts, whose aggregate knowledge will cover the whole realm of German export trade. As has already happened in law, medicine, engineering—in nearly every field of applied science—the day of the all-round man, with a smattering of many things but a thorough knowledge of nothing, is definitely past, and the successes of the future will be won by nations as well as by individuals who can bring the highest attainments, the largest experience, and the most consummate proficiency to bear where competition is keenest and the richest prizes are to be won."

A Thousand Tongues

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard st., Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure: "It soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the universe." So will everyone who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the throat, chest or lungs. Price 50c and $1. Trial bottles free at Wabworth's drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

AN OLD GORMANDIZER.

One Man Who Lived That He Might Simply Eat and Drink.

In a little yellowed English magazine, dated April, 1804, I came across the following amusing scrap:

If the Duke of Q—— does not extend his life to a still longer period, it will not be for want of culinary comforts and those other succulent arts by which longevity is best promoted. His grace's sustenance is thus daily administered:

"At 7 in the morning he regales in a warm milk bath, perfumed with almond powder, where he takes his coffee and a buttered muffin, and afterward retires to bed. He rises about 9 and breakfasts on cafe au lait, with new laid eggs just parboiled; at 11 he is presented with two warm jellies and rusques; at 1 he takes a veal cutlet a la Maintenon; at 3 jellies and eggs repeat; at 5 a cup of chocolate and rusques; at 7:30 he takes a hearty dinner from high seasoned dishes, and makes suitable libations of claret and madeira; at 10, tea, coffee and muffins; at 12 sups off a roast poulet, with a plentiful solution of lime punch; at 1 in the morning he retires to bed in high spirits and sleeps till 3, when his man cook, to the moment, waits upon him in person with a hot and savory veal cutlet, which, with a potation of wine and water, prepares him for further repose, that continues generally uninterrupted till the morning summons to his lacteal bath.

"In this routine of living comforts are the four and 20 hours invariably divided; so that if his grace does not know, with Sir Toby Belch, 'that our life is composed of four elements,' he knows at least, with Sir Ague Cheek, 'that it consists in eating and drinking.'"

A Frightful Blunder.

Will often cause a horrible burn-scald, cut or bruise Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world. will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures old sores, fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, all skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. Only 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Alex. Wadsworth, druggist.

Inheritance of Health.

There is, it is true, as great an inequality in the inheritance of health as in the heirship of wealth or brains. Some are born with a fortune of vigor and soundness so large that not a lifetime of eager squandering will leave them poor, and others enter the world paupers of need so dire that no charity from medicine can ever raise them to comfort, but most of us have just that mediocre legacy of vitality which renders us undistinguishable units in the mass. It lies in the hands of each to improve or waste that property, as he chooses, for there are self made men physically as well as financially; those who, because of ancestral wastefulness, have only a sixpence of health and turn it into a fortune, and there are spendthrifts of health who come to as sorrowful case as spendthrifts of gold. The body is the realm where a wise and frugal ruler brings happiness as surely as a foolish one insures distress, and wisdom here, as elsewhere, lies in learning and obeying natural laws.—North American Review.

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take; try them Only 25cts. Money back if not cured Sold by A. Wadsworth druggist.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

A Woman Only Knows

what suffering from falling of the womb, whites, painful or irregular menses, or any disease of the distinctly feminine organism. A man may sympathize or pity but he can not know the agonies she goes through—the terrible suffering, so patiently borne, which robs her of beauty, hope and happiness. Yet this suffering really is needless.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

will banish it. This medicine cures all "female diseases" quickly and permanently. It does away with humiliating physical examinations. The treatment may be taken at home. There is not continual expense and trouble. The sufferer is cured and *stays cured.*

Wine of Cardui is becoming the leading remedy for all troubles of this class. It costs but $1 from any druggist.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, the "Ladies Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MRS. C. J. WEST, Nashville, Tenn., writes:—"This wonderful medicine ought to be in every house where there are girls and women."

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

Find Out Which One of Your Feet Walks the Faster.

You may think this is a very silly question to ask, but is it? There is no catch about it. It is a simple, demonstrable fact which you can prove to your own satisfaction in a very few minutes.

If you will take any pavement that is clear of other pedestrians, so that there shall be no interference, and walk briskly in the center, you will find that before you have gone 100 yards you will have veered very much to one side. You must not make any conscious effort, of course, to keep in the center, or you may do it, but if you will think of something and endeavor to walk naturally it is 100 to 1 you cannot keep a direct line.

The explanation of this lies in the peculiarity of one foot to walk faster than the other. Or, to be more correct, perhaps it should be said that one leg takes a longer stride than the other, and this, combined with the quicker movement, causes one to walk more to one side than the other.

It is well known, for instance, that if one be lost in the woods the tendency is to walk in a circle and eventually to return about to the starting point. This demonstrates the fact also that one foot walks faster than the other.

You can try an interesting experiment in this way if you will place two stakes in the lawn about eight feet apart and then stand off, about 60 feet from them, allow yourself to be blindfolded and endeavor to walk between them. You will find it an almost impossible task, because one foot will go a bit faster than the other, either to the right or left. Now, which one of your feet walks faster than the other?—Kansas City Times.

Second Notice of Dividend.

In the District Court of the U. S. for the Eastern District of N. C.

IN THE MATTER OF G. W. COBB, surviving partner of Gurkin & Co., bankrupt.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. August 19th, 1899.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

I hereby inform you that you may on application at my office in Elizabeth City, N. C., on the 22d day of August, 1899, or on any day thereafter between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, p. m., receive a warrant for the 10 per cent. dividend due you out of the above estate.

J. P. OVERMAN, trustee.

NORTH CAROLINA, Pasquotank County.

John Q. A. Wood, admin'r of Mary J. White, plaintiff, vs. John A. Lowe, Noah Brite, Mary Brite, Geo. H. Lowe and Zenas White, defend'ts

Order of Publication.

This cause being heard, and it appearing to the Court that the defendant, Geo. H. Lowe is a non-resident of North Carolina and has an interest in property, the subject of this action, of which this court has jurisdiction, and it also appearing that a summons has been issued to the Sheriff of Pasquotauk County and returned "defendant cannot be found in my county," and it also appearing that the defendant cannot, after due diligence, be found in this State.

It is now, on motion of G. W. Ward council for the plaintiff, ordered by the court that publication be made once a week for six successive weeks, commanding defeqdaut to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Pasquotank county and answer or demur to the petition filed in this cause on August 10th, 1899, which proceeding is to obtain an order to sell for assets the Lands described in the petition in this cause.

Said publication will be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in North Carolina. Publication of this order shall be sufficient to the defendant

W. J. JENNINGS, Clerk Superior Court.

July 4th, 1899.

ATLANTIC COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Will open its 22nd Annual Session on SEPTEMBER 18th, 1899.

LAREGST AND OLDEST

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THAT FLOATS FROM THE FLAG-STAFF of our business; the principle that is interwoven through every thread of our business fabric, its the principle that wins. We will take our chances for reward on our fidelity to this rule and rock bottom prices to all. Wholesale and Retail, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Oil Clothing, Gum Boots Notions &c., &c.

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The publishers of The New York Star, the handsomely illustrated Sunday newspaper, are giving a high grade Bicycle each day for the largest list of the words made by using the letters contained in

"T-H-E N-E-W Y-O-R-K S-T-A-R"

no more times in any one word than it is found in The New York Star. Webster's Dictionary to be considered as authority. Two Good Watches (first-class time-keepers) will be given daily for second and third best lists, including Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, China, Sterling Silverware, etc., etc., in order of merit. This educational contest is being given to advertise and introduce this successful weekly into new homes, and all prizes will be awarded promptly without partiality. Twelve 2 cent stamps be inclosed for thirteen weeks trial subscription with full particulars and list of over 300 valuable rewards. Contest opens and awards commence Monday, June 26th, and closes Monday, August 21st, 1899. Your list can reach us any day between these dates, and will receive the award to which it may be entitled for that day, and your name will be printed in the following issue of The New York Stark. Only one list can be entered by the same person. Prizes are on exhibition at The Stars business offices. Persons securing bicycle may have choice of Ladies' Gentlemeg's or Juveniles' 1899 model, color, color or size cesired. Call or address Dept. "E," The New York Star, 286 W. 39th street, New York City.

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The Steamer NEWBERNE leaves Elizabeth City daily, except Sunday at 3:00, p. m. Arrive at Nags Head, 7:30, p. m. Returning, leaves Nags Head at 6:30 a. m., connecting at Elizabeth City with South and North-bound trains.

NOTICE! Steamer will make a special trip every Sunday. Leaves Elizabeth City at 8, a. m. Returning, leaves Nags Head at 4:30, p. m.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS 75c

Children 40 cents. No steamer will leave Nags Head Monday morning.

EXCURSIONS

Steamer for charter every Tuesday. Charter $100.00. Apply to M. H. Snowden, N. S. R. R. C. W. Morris, the well-known liveryman, will conduct a first-class livery during the season. The services of Dr. A. L. Pendleton has been secured for the season.

All boats stopping at the wharf from Elizabeth City, carrying freight or passengers, will be charged $25 for each and every time they land

All wharfage will be collected in advance.

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Notice of Administration.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late Mary J. White I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to her estate to come forward and make immediate settlement; and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

J. Q. A. WOOD, Administrator.

June 12th, 1899.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

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.....CASCARETS taste good. Eat them like candy. They remove any bad taste in the mouth, leaving the breath sweet and perfumed. It is a real pleasure to take them instead of nauseating liquids or cannon-ball pills.

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.....CASCARETS tone the stomach and bowels and stimulate the lazy liver, making it work. They strengthen the bowels and put them into vigorous healthy condition, making their action easy and natural.

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The Semi-Weekly Tribune, printed Tuesdays and Fridays, is one of the best general newspapers in the country for a wide-awake farmer, professional man, merchant, manufacturer or mechanic. It saves the necesity of buying other newspapers. It supplements admirably a local daily; many people take it in place of one.

The agricultural page will contain this year, in addition to regular features, a weather review, many descriptions of the actual results obtained on small farms, and other matters of particular use to gardeners, fruit-growers, farmers, dairymen and live-stock raisers

STORIES OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

During each week the reader will find a column of "Questions and Answers," letters from correspondents in London and Paris; some good games of checkers; a series of thrilling stories of actual experiences in the war with Spain, written by soldiers and sailors.

PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.

With Friday's number there is an Illustrated Supplement, 20 to 24 pages, printed on specially fine paper, full of delightful reading, enlivened with from thirty to fifty half-tone or other pictures. Sample copies of Friday's issue will be sent free on application The Supplement contains two pages of humor, book reviews; short stories; dramatic and musical criticisms; the fine work of great architects and artists letters from abroad; and in fact, the whole range of higher topics in which intelligent men and women are deeply interested. The Supplement is the cream of the whole week's work in The Tribune Office.

CLUBS.

Any reader who may find it convenient to raise a club of subscribers for The Semi-Weekly Tribune is invited to do so, and to send to this office for sample copies, etc.

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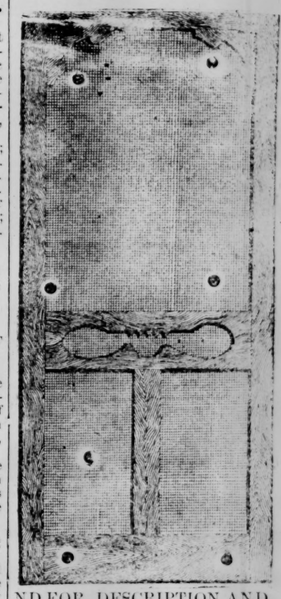

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Many people differ as to the best way to ride a Bicycle, though all admit the CRAWFORD is the best Bicycle to ride. Its many riders pronounce it the most desirable wheel on the market. Call and examine its merits and don't miss

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VERMONT FARM JOURNAL 1 Yr.
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This combination fills a family need. Two farm papers for the men—The "Gentlewoman," an ideal paper for the ladies—Atlanta Weekly Journal for all—Marion Harland's Cook Book with 300 pages and 1,000 practical receipes for the wife and the cook, "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," the greatest temperance novel of the age. Two cent stamp brings sample of papers, Clubbing and Premium List.

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Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts.

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Knights of Honor; R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Eagle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; W. H. Sanderlin, Prophet; Wm. Anderson, Sachem; R. C. Lane, Senior; Luther Hollowman, C. of R.; S. H. Mathews, K. of W.; J. P. Simpson, K. of W. Meet every Wednesday night.

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Good Table, Clean Beds, Polite Attention. Board by the day week or month.

TERMS REASONABLE.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, Aug. 10, 1899.

Favorable weather.

Farmers say it is just "all right.'

The crop prospect in this section was never better.

Nag's Head is having a good and successful season.

Mrs Julia Simons, said to be the oldest person in Salem, died last week.

See Trustee's notice to creditors of Geo W. Cobb, bankrupt, of second dividend.

Mrs Nancy Pritchard, residing near the City, died on Sunday, aged 73 years.

The Naval Reserves left on the Newbern on Monday to spend ten days in Camp at Nag's Head.

Farmers in the lower part of the county are complaining of the catterpillars destroying millet crop.

President Winston inserts advertisement of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in this week's CAROLINIAN.

An exchange calls attention to the unusually small number of wasps this season. It is supposed that they were killed out by the severe cold weather of last winter.

The business outlook continues favorable. Dun's Weekly Review of Trade says July failures were smaller than any other month of which there is any record.

Remarked a gentleman the other day: "I have visited several of the Seaside Resorts, but I found more solid comfort at Nag's Head than at any of the others" It is what all say

Among the fourth-class post offices just appointed in this District are: W. R. Dozier, at South Mills; Wm. D. Trotman, at Trotvill; Alonzo M. Midgett, at Mann's Harbor, and Thomas H. Guirkin, at Darden.

We hear nothing said about a Fair this Fall. When the late Elizabeth City Fair sold to the Park Association it was predicted that it was the beginning of the final end of Fairs here. Has the prediction come to pass?

A visitor at Nag's Head writes: "We are enjoying ourelves here to the fullest. Charming people are here who enter into everything that makes life pleasant, and the days roll themselves away almost before one is aware they have come."

A meeting will be held at Nag's Head on Tuesday next for the purpose of forming a $50,000 stock company to build an up-to date Summer Resort Hotel on the Beach. All who have spent pleasant seasons and hope to spend many more there are invited to meet and join in the enterprise. Its promoters are live men and mean business.

During our recent sojourn at Nag's Head we met and had several confabs with Postmaster Jones at that place. He is good deal of a wag, and bubbles all over with quaint humor. His telling of incidents that occurred "way back" are amusing. He says that the only office besides that of postmaster that he ever had was that of a pall bearer.

In reply to a telegram from Mayor T. B Wilson the Mayor of Norfolk wired:

"There is no yellow fever in Norfolk, Portsmouth or Berkley. Fever confined to Soldier's Home. Situation well in hand and improving daily. Apprehend no danger of fever reaching Norfolk. Strict quarantine will be maintained until danger line is passed. Everything is quiet and business is being attended to as usual."

The yellow fever scare, now happily over, has accomplished two-things—caused the authorities to adopt prompt and effective measures to place the town in good sanitary condition, and arousing a public sentiment sustaining their action. Gutters are being cleaned, drains opened, noxious weeds cut down, lime and other disinfectants liberally distributed and every needful precaution taken to remove menaces to the public health. Let everything in this direction be done thoroughly, cost what it may, and no good citizen will kick

The ladies of the Cemetery Society have engaged a competent man to take entire charge of the grounds, hoping that all who own lots there will unite and regularly pay the few dimes needed—10 cents monthly from each—to keep the place in good condition. The few month's work done has greatly improved the appearance of the Cemetery, and it would be a great pity to permit it to again become a reproach to the memory of the loved ones buried there. The living owe it to the dead to care for the last earthly resting places of those who have "only gone before" and who are surely not forgotten.

Salt fish may be quickly freshened by soaking in sour milk.

The optimist who can't appear cheerful when he is in a bad humor is a counterfeit.

Bygones are always bygones. The world is interested only in the man that is ahead.

Some men are so lacking in hospitality that they won't even entertain an idea.

Some folks are kept in the dark in order to prevent them from bringing things to light.

The man who lives up to his opportunities is usually too busy to live up to his income.

He who trusts everybody and he who trusts nobody both make a great mistake.

Hysterical persons usually are best treated by no treatment. Let them severely alone, and, like Bo Peep's sheep, they'll soon come home.

It is said that for whitening the hands nothing is better than wearing gloves all night, first annointing the hands with sweet oil.

The New York papers speak of an immense fish in Fulton Market a few days ago. It was a giant horse mackerel brought from Newport. It weighed 552 pounds, 10 feet long, and measured 10 inches in girth.

"Watchman, what of the night?" But there is no night; that stopped when the sun of Republicanism rose in 1896. It has only been a question of more or less dawningever since.

In the case of sunstroke, the first thing to be done is to remove the clothing and get the sufferer into a cold bath, iced, if possible, and keep ice on the head until consciousness returns.

To "Inquirer" the CAROLINIAN replies that the five oldest Colleges in the United States are William and Mary, founded, 1617; Harvard University, 1636, Yale University, 1700; University of Pennsylvania, 1740; Princeton University, 1746.

The grandest Excursion of the season will take place next Tuesday on the Newbern to Nag's Head. The fare, only 50 cents for round trip, places it within the reach of all, and as it is for the benefit of a worthy cause, let all go who can.

It takes no argument to prove that prosperity is with the masses. Their memory of conditions that prevailed when General Harrison was President and those that prevailed during the Cleveland administration and again the conditions now form a contrast that means more to the people than talk.

The CAROLINIAN fully endorses the following declaration of Governor Roosvelt, of New York, in a recent address:

"We never can have politics on a satisfactory basis in this country until we make it understood that dishonesty in a public servant is an unpardonable sin; that corruption of any kind or sort will not be condoned for any consideration of party expediency."

Capt. Wm. Astor Chandler, Congressman from New York, is the president of the New York Star, which is giving away a Forty Dollar Bicycle daily, as offered by their advertisement in another column. Hon. Amos J. Cummings, M. C., Col. Asa Bird Gardner, District Attorney of New York, ex-Gov. Hogg, of Texas, and Col. Fred. Feigl, of New York are among the well known names in their Board of Directors.

The man who doesn't turn up at Moses Weisel's Gents Furnishing Goods sale is very apt to be turned down by judges of egant styles.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

Money to patent good ideas may be secured by our aid. Address THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 5:17 and will set to-night at 6:53.—The Light House Boat Violet has been in port.—Miss Bessie Wood, of Edenton, is visiting relatives on Church street.—An idle rumor is nearly always a falsehood.—Dr. W. R. Capehart, of Avoca, was in the city the other day.—A Bachelor insists that matrimony spells martyrdom.—Miss Emily Blanchard, of Hertford, is visiting friends in the city.—Mr. and Mrs. John Banks, who some time ago moved to Norfolk, have returned back to Elizabeth City.—Good material should never be trimmed with common trimmings.—The Misses Krumke, of Washington, D. C., who have been visiting Mrs. A. Huckabee, on Ehringhaus street, have gone back home.—The man who pardons easily courts injustic.—Dave Barns, the notorious negro criminal who broke jail some weeks ago, has been recaptured by Sheriff Grandy.—It was Franklin who said if ever a man empties his purse in his head no one can take it from him.—Miss Nellie Brite, of Cincinnati, who has been spending sometime here on a visit, has returned home.—The heat of the past week brings forth the following from the Jingler:

From Greenland's icy mountains,
The poet sang, but I don't know,
Why a fool in such weather
From icy mountains wants to go.

—The large bridge on Factory Avenue, known as the "Burnt Bridge," is being rebuilt. Mr. H. H. Hayman is the contractor.—Never run a Policeman down when out for a spin on your wheel.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Walker are at Baltimore for needed treatment of Mr. Walker, he having been a long sufferer requiring an operation.—No man on earth is wise enough to be trusted with unlimited power.—Selig, the Jeweler, has present Chief of Police W. C. Dawson with a very handsome Badge.—Stupid persons are seldom dissatisfied with themselves.—The Versifier, sitting at his open window, writes:

I love the breeze which wanders in,
Its odors bring me woodland dream,
And, better yet, on a hot day,
It cools more cheaply than ice cream.

—A coquett always has more tools than wise men on her strings.—Miss Minnie Jackson, of Perquimans, has been spending a week visiting Miss Carsie Griffin on Harney street.—Loafing is the music of labor without sound.—The Arounder overheard the following down town the other day: "Have you forgotten that $5 you borrowed of me some time ago?" "Oh, no; I still have it in mind. "Well, don't you think this would be a good time to relieve your mind of it?"—Mrs. Charles F. Bliven has returned from a visit to Manteo.—It is much easier to run up a bill than it is to foot it.—The Baptist Sunday School Excursion last week realized 37.15 clear of all expenses, in addition to giving the members of the school free tickets.—Even the successful Dentist encounters a snag occasionally.—Mrs. J. L. Lawrence and children, of Berkley, Va., are visiting Mrs. Geo. Kesler, on West Main street.—Pile luxury as high as you will, health is better.—Miss Fannie Humphries, who has been on an extended visit to the family of her uncle, Mr. T. C. Humphries, at Berkley, Va., has returned.—Our greatest glory is not in never failing, but in rising every time we fail.—Miss Mary Lou Sawyer, who has been off on a visit to friends in Cumberland, Md., has returned—"A Happy Medium" is thus stated:

Some people love to show their gold,
And some prefer to hide it,
But on the whole the most admired
The people who divide it.

—Of Friday morning Mr. Reuben Bailey, of Nixonton, came to town and while putting his horse in the stable some unknown thief took a shot sack from the buggy containing silver to the amount of $27.—Human nature in broad cloth is no better than human nature in rags.—Mr. Oliver Gilbert is off to spend his vacation at Ocracoke.—Some people seem to think that the straight and narrow path is a short cut to a good many that it is not.—Chesterfield held that in scandal, as in robbery, the receiver is bad as the thief.—The Whedbee mansion on Road street is being remodeled and modernized and when finished will be a very handsome building.—Truly saith the Poet:

Time wrecks the proudest piles we rake,
The towers, the domes, the temples fall,
The fortress crumbles and decays,
One breath of song outlasts them all.

—Mr. Abner Jackson, Sexton of the Baptist Church, which position he has filled for some thirty years, died on Saturday. His remains were interred on Sunday in Hollywood Cemetery.—President S. L. Sheep has returned from a visit to his old home in Pennsylvania.—Mrs R. F. Overman, Mrs Ed Shannon, and Mrs J. W. Sharber and children have gone to Mountain Lake Park, Md., to spend several weeks.—Mr. Joseph Pritchard has nearly finished his contract setting back buildings, fences, etc., on North Poindexter street.—Said a prominent Democrat the other day: "I take the CAROLINIAN. While I don't agree with it in politics I like to read it." All do.—Mrs Thomas Smith, of Berkley, Va. is visiting friends here.—The family of Mr. E. Aydlett is at Rockbridge, Alum Springs, Va.—Mr. C. D. Pendleton and family are off to spend the heated term among the mountains of Virginia.—Hon. Wheeler Martin, of Williamston, gave us a call on Tuesday. He was returning from a visit to his family now at Nag's Head. He is the Supervisor of this District. The Enumerators will not be appointed before next spring.—Misses Sadie and Annie Wilcox are off enjoying the invigorating Ocean breeze at Nag's Head.—The Postoffice Department has allowed Mrs. Pool the full amount of the loss by the late robbery of the office here.—Rev. and Mrs. L. L. Williams, accompanied by Major and Mrs. Green, of Alexandria, have left to spend some time at Nags Head.—Rev. and Mrs. P. W. Melick left on Tuesday on a visit to Pennsylvania.

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N.C.

Beauty In Woman.

I once knew a man who was considered a great connoisseur in feminine good looks, and he annoyed me by refusing to see any beauty in one or two girls I considered very pretty. At last, in mild exasperation, I turned to him and asked him what he thought constituted beauty in a woman. He answered, "A pretty hand, a sweet voice and spirit in the eye."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Wealth's Beginning.

Wealth begins in a tight roof that keeps the rain and wind out; in a good pump that yields you plenty of sweet water; in two suits of clothes, so as to change your dress when you are out; in dry sticks to burn; in a good double wick lamp and in three meals.—Emerson.

KIDNEY TROUBLE Is a deceptive disease—thousands have it and don't know it. If you want quick results you can make no mistake by using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. Sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney trouble. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

STANDARD PHARMACY, Successor to Alex. Wadsworth. Corner of Road and Fearing streets. DRUGS & DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES. The store has been newly painted and stock thoroughly renovated and renewed. We keep only the best drugs. A full line of Patent Medicines and Household Remedies. Call and examine our line of TOILET SOAPS, Handkerchief Extracts, Colognes, Stationery and other Sundries.

REGISTERED PHARMACIST in attendance. Open from 7, a. m till 9, p. m., week days; 10 to 11, a. m, and 7 to 8, p. m., Sundays.

A Free Trip to Paris!

Reliable persons of a mechanical or inventive mind desiring a trip to the Paris Exposition, with good salary and expenses paid, should write The PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

MELICK.

MATTINGS.

Straw and Cotton Warps, the largest stock of New Goods in town. Patterns the Choicest and Prices the Lowest.

CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS.

Good Values in stock and the Dobson line of Samples to select from. You have a Philadelphia Stock at your disposal. We will Cut, Match, Make and Lay your carpets.

WINDOW SHADES

to suit you in Color, Style and Price. A very good one made of Oiled Linen with Fringe, on Spring Roller at 25 cents.

WALL PAPER.

Our stock is large and carefully selected. Prices Guaranteed and comparison desired. Samples sent.

FURNITURE.

We are the Oldest Dealers in town. If you do not know what we can do for you come and see.

MELICK, WATER ST.

2 LARGE STORES

CONNECTED

and UNDER 1

LIBERAL MANAGEMENT

Our business largely increased, it became necessary to have more room, have rented the STORE NEXT TO OUR OLD STAND, in which we are showing a

CHEAP AND LARGE

Stock of Clothing, Shoes and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats etc. The

OLD STAND

is stocked with a choice and low price line of DRESS GOODS, ETC., LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES MILLINERY, &c. New Goods arriving daily. Come and see them.

Moses Weisel,

Honest Weight and Measure

has brought me success in the Grocery business. Right here let me say that I have purchased the entire interest of my late partner, Mr. Berry, and will continue to fight on the line of

Pure and Fresh Groceries,

and merit your trade by square dealing, pure and fresh goods, polite attention and unselfish profits. I will constantly keep a supply of consisting of

FLOUR, MEAL,
HAMS, BACON.
MACKEREL, AND

a general supply of Butter, Lard, and Cheese.

Molases, Syrups, Sugar, Jams and and all kinds of Jellies.

Coffees, Teas, Breakfast Hominy and Sausages in and out of season. It

Is the Best Policy

to always buy the best goods. I also keep Soaps for the Toilet, Kitchen and Laundry; Tobabcco, Snuff, Cigars and, in fact, we keep everything kept in a first-class Grocery for general family use. I buy for CASH and therefore can sell at LOW FIGURES. It will be money saved to trade with me Give a call and be convinced.

C. F. Bliven,

MAIN STREET, NEAR WATER.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Rev. Samuel Hockaday, Berkley, was in town Monday.

Mrs. Lizzie A. Brown returned last Saturday to New York.

Rev. S. J. Bright, of Jarvisburg, was in the city one day last week.

Miss Ida G. Bonard, of Camden, spent a few days of last week with friends in the city.

Prof. J. W. Parker, of Edenton, paid us a brief visit last week.

Mrs. L. V. Skinner has returned from a brief trip to Plymouth.

About eighteen persons were baptised Sunday at Union Chapel by Rev. C. M. Billups.

Mr. H. A. Vaughan, who arrived here last week with his bride has returned to New York.

Rev. Berry administered the ordinance of baptism to one candidate at Dry Point Sunday morning.

Prof. P. W. Moore has returned from Plymouth, where he assisted in conducting a Teachers' Institute.

A local branch of the Royal Knights of King David was instituted here on last Friday night with fourteen members.

Miss N. A. Burke recently returned from a brief visit to friends at Manteo.

Miss Katie Poindexter, of Norfolk, is visiting Miss L. C. Fleming near the city limits.

The Presbyterian Sabbath School Convention meets this week in Goldsboro. Rev. S. P. Smith is in attendance from here.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Queen V. White and Mr. James E. Wilson at Mt. Lebanon church on the 16th inst.

Prof. Jones the stereopticon exhibitor left Friday for Hertford.

Prof. J. W. Robinson has opened a new store at 175 Road street and offers a full line of groceries and stationeries to the good people of the town.

Mrs. Warren Fearing, of Washington, D. C., with her children is visiting her brother-in-law, Mr. Robert Fearing, on Cobb street.

A large crowd went down to Nags Head Tuesday on the excursion. Ye Reporter was among them and greatly enjoyed a day spent in sight and sound of Neptune's turbulent kingdom.

Mr. Charles White returned Sunday from a short stay at Nags Head.

Large descriptive circulars announce that the annual Fair at Newbern will be held during the week beginning August 28th.

The Hertford Band was in town this week to furnish music for the excursionists.

Mrs. Rachel Johnson, of Edenton, has returned home after a short visit here.

Miss J. H. Brockett arrived home Tuesday from Manteo, where she has been spending several days.

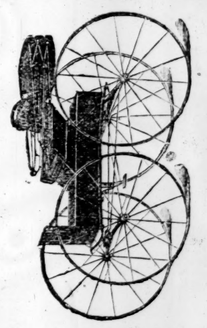
Mrs. Ellen Cartwright, relict of the late Sauney Cartwright, an aged lady residing on Culpepper street, died suddenly Sunday night. The deceased was subject to heart trouble and her death was probably due to that cause. The funeral services took place at the home Monday evening with Rev. Clayton officiating.

A man named Ed. Daniels from Camden came to town last Friday and placed his horse in one of the livery stables. Very little of a definite character seems to be known of him from then until Sunday morning when his body was found in the river near the depot. Apparently death had resulted from drowning, but the condition of the body led many to think otherwise. Undertaker James carried the body home for burial.

Robbed the Grave

A startling incident of which Mrs John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follow. "I was in a most dreadful condition My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters,' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents a bottle at A. Weadsworth's Drug store.

The Elizabeth City BUGGY COMPANY,



Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of ***Riding Vehicles.***

Also dealers in Buggy Harness, Whips, and Lap Robes.

Repair Work a Specialty.

76 & 78 Poindexter St.,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF
Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Term Begins Wednesday, September 6th.

Gives an extraordinary course of instruction at an extraordinary low cost to the student.

It not only educates but prepares its students to become intelligent directors of agricultural and mechanical enterprises.

There are complete special and short courses in the various Agricultural, Industrial, Textile and Civic Arts.

Students will be allowed to stand the entrance examination at the county-seats of the counties in which they reside, thus saving the expense of a trip to Raleigh.

Entrance examinations will be held on the 19th of August, in the court house, under the the supervision of County Superintendent.

For further information, catalogue, etc., apply to

PRESIDENT GEO. T. WINSTON,
West Raleigh, N. C.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and pride ourselves on the fact that while the quality is 'way up in G the prices defy competition. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up-to-date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us sociable; we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley, No. 138 and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Don't Spend a Dollar for Medicine until you have tried

RIPANS TABULES

You can buy them in the paper 5-cent cartons

Ten Tabules for Five Cents.

This sort is put up cheaply to gratify the universal present demand for a low price.

If you don't find this sort of

Ripans Tabules At the Druggist's

Send Five Cents to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce St., New York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or 12 cartons will be mailed for 48 cents. The chances are ten to one that Ripans Tabules are the very medicine you need.

N.G Grandy&CO.

—BROKERS—

Agents for Woldrige's High Class

FERTILIZERS.

We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULLS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

REFERENCES: Guirkin & Co., bankers, Hughes & Pritchard, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co., Elizabeth City N. C.

Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.
Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.
Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.

Address WILBUR R. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY.,

For circular of his famous and responsible

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF KY. UNIVERSITY

Awarded Medal at World's Exposition.

Refers to thousands of graduates in positions. Cost of Full Business Course, including Tuition, Books and Board in family, about $50. Shorthand, Type-Writing, and Telegraphy, Specialties. The Kentucky University Diploma, under seal, awarded graduates. Literary Course free, if desired. No vacation. Entry now. Graduates everywhere successful. In order to have your letters reach us, address only WILBUR R SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot Ease.
A powder to shake into your shoes; rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Adr's Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Russia adds 280,000 conscripts to her army every year.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Lions and tigers are too weak in lung power to run more than half a mile.

Ever Have a Dog Bother You
When riding a wheel, making you wonder for a few minutes whether or not you are to get a fall and a broken neck? Wouldn't you have given a small farm just then for some means of driving off the beast? A few drops of ammonia shot from a Liquid Pistol would do it effectually and still not permanently injure the animal. Such pistols sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by New York Union Supply Co., 147 Leonard St., New York City. Every bicyclist at times wishes he had one.

The Prussian army includes nearly 14,000 officers, among them 296 generals.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

English-speaking people are said to have the best foreheads and eyebrows.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

There are in the United States 23,000 summer hotels.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Asphalt is being superseded in Paris and London by wooden pavements.

Rev. H. P. Carson, Scotland, Dak., says: "I was bedridden of Rheumatism. Cured completely cured my little girl." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Three thousand marriages are performed every day all over the world.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

The Monadnock block, Chicago, is said to have a daily population of 6000.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

In the rock of Gibraltar there are seventy miles of tunnels.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HARDY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, 1895.

British India now has 140 colleges and 17,000 students.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

For more than five years there has been a scarcity of rain in Arabia.

"Actions of the Just Smell Sweet."

The fragrance of life is vigor and strength, neither of which can be found in a person whose blood is impure, and whose every breath speaks of internal troubles. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and makes the weak strong.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Stole a Brick Pavement.

The charge of stealing a brick pavement was recently made against Patrick Devlin in a Philadelphia police court. It was charged that the pavement in front of a printing works, Taney street, above Pennsylvania avenue, was laid with new vitrified bricks. One of the members of the firm, passing the place about noon, noticed the new pavement. Two hours later he walked over the place again and there were no bricks there. He notified the police, who made a search and found Devlin laying the bricks in a yard on Swain street. When asked what he had to say Devlin replied: "Shure, your Honor, they've got the right man. I took thim bricks."

"Why did you do it?"

"Faith, I needed the bricks for the job on Swain street. I saw them layin' there, and so just borrowed thim. Was there any harm in that?"

"I think so," replied the magistrate, and he was held for trial.—New York Sun.

Soldiers in the Italian army are allowed two hours in the middle of the day for a nap.

Mrs. Col. Richardson
SAVED BY MRS. PINKHAM.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 72,896]

"You have saved my life, snatched me from the brink of the grave almost, and I wish to thank you. About eighteen months ago I was a total wreck, physically. I had been troubled with leucorrhœa for some time, but had given hardly any attention to the trouble.

"At last inflammation of the womb and ovaries resulted and then I suffered agonies, had to give up my profession (musician and piano player), was confined to my bed and life became a terrible cross. My husband summoned the best physicians, but their benefit was but temporary at best. I believe I should have contracted the morphine habit under their care, if my common sense had not intervened.

"One day my husband noticed the advertisement of your remedies and immediately bought me a full trial. Soon the pain in my ovaries was gone. I am now well, strong and robust, walk, ride a wheel, and feel like a girl in her teens. I would not be without Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it is like water of life to me. I am very gratefully and sincerely your well-wisher, and I heartily recommend your remedies. I hope some poor creature may be helped to health by reading my story."—Mrs. Col. E. P. RICHARDSON, RHINELANDER, WIS.

BAD BLOOD

"CASCARETS do all claimed for them and are a truly wonderful medicine. I have often wished for a medicine pleasant to take and at last have found it in Cascarets. Since taking them my blood has been purified and my complexion has improved wonderfully and I feel much better in every way." MRS. SALLIE E. STILLMAN, Luttrell, Tenn.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
NEVER SICKEN, WEAKEN, OR GRIPE

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 319

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

ELIZABETH STORM SWEPT

Steeples Blown Down, Houses Uncovered and Trees Uprooted.

TORNADO CUTS A WIDE SWATH.

Three Church Steeples and the Roofs of Two Theatres Carried Away and Many Houses Damaged—Graves Uncovered by the Uprooting of Trees, and Telegraph and Telephone Wires Torn Down

ELIZABETH, N. J. (Special).—A tornado swept into the southwestern corner of this city, moved along a path 1000 feet wide in a northeasterly direction, bowled down three church steeples, swept away portions of the roofs of two theatres, twisted one house a quarter way around on its foundation, and laid bare the bones of skeletons in one churchyard, did about $150,000 worth of damage and passed out at the northeast corner of the town. So fierce a storm is not recalled by the oldest inhabitant, and yet, with all the damage it did, not a single life was lost, and very few persons were injured.

The tornado could not have taken a path across the city where the possibilities of damage were so great. The damaged section included the most prominent church and other buildings, few, if any, of which escaped. The tornado is supposed to have been caused by the meeting of two violent thunderstorms, one from the southwest and the other from the northwest, giving the air currents a rotary motion which with their fearful force were almost irresistible. At the end of ten minutes that part of the city which lay in its path was left in a state of chaos. The largest trees were uprooted, telegraph and telephone poles were torn down, doors and windows were blown in and shattered, and fences torn down. It took about ten minutes for the tornado to pass through the city, and then the rain fell in torrents, flooding everything and adding to the damage done by the wind.

As soon as citizens thought it safe to venture into the street, it seemed as if half the town had turned out to find out what damage had been done. A great mass of wooden timbers lay in the northeast corner of the yard of the First Presbyterian Church. That was all that remained of the steeple, and those who should know said that a hundred feet of the spire had been carried away. Back of the church edifice is the churchyard, filled with the tombstones and monuments which mark the graves of many of the city's dead. The churchyard presented an uncanny sight. Several tombstones were blown down, while four or five trees had been uprooted, exposing bones in the graves they had shaded for years.

Directly opposite the church is the Lyceum Theatre. A portion of the roof of this building was torn off and a large skylight over the stage was carried away. A block to the south and east, at the corner of East Jersey street and Jefferson street, stands the Star Theatre. The roof over what is called the stage gallery and about half the main roof of the theatre were ripped off, carried across Webster street and deposited at the entrance to the Central Baptist Church on the east side of Jefferson street. A good portion of the west side of the Central Baptist Church was damaged, and almost at the same moment that the roof of the theatre struck the church the storm struck the church spire and toppled it over into East Jersey street. The roof of the nave of Christ Church was carried off and the flat roof of the steeple to the Third Presbyterian Church was ripped up, carried 200 feet along and across Jersey street and deposited in front of the house of Mrs. Hess. All of these buildings had their interiors seriously damaged by rain after the roofs were torn off.

Leaving the churches and the theatres, the storm continued on in a northeasterly direction, completely blocked Madison avenue with uprooted and broken trees, and then struck William street. Here it played all kinds of pranks with the houses. Patrick Clark's barn was blown into smithereens, and W. F. Huey's house was lifted from its foundation and twisted a quarter way around. More than a dozen houses in this section of the town were unroofed and otherwise damaged.

Plainfield suffered by having the trolley lines blocked for three hours. Scores of orchards in South Plainfield were ruined. In Dunellen a new house belonging to Mrs. Louisa Perry was blown down. All through Plainfield the streets were blocked with fallen trees. The opera house in Clayton was struck by lightning and only saved from destruction by the hard work of the fire department. In Newark the big power house of the South Orange avenue electric road was struck by lightning and destroyed by fire. Some of the employees in the building had very narrow escapes.

Killed by a Thunderbolt.

KINGSTON, N. Y. (Special).—A bolt of lightning struck the shipyard of C. Hilterand, at South Rondout, with fatal results, Henry Matthias being killed and twelve men injured. The electric storm, which was the most severe in years, lasted three hours. Scores of trees were blown down in the city, one of them wrecking a house. Cellars were flooded owing to the immense quantity of water that fell, and many streets presented the appearance of creeks. During the storm the streets at times were covered with hail storms.

INDIANS MURDER AMERICANS.

Mexican Troops Pursue the Yaquis and Several Battles Are Fought.

MEXICO, Mexico (Special).—News from the lower Yaqui River country is that roving bands of Indians are killing both Mexicans and Americans.

Signs of the present trouble became apparent on July 22, and Chief Tetabiate, always peaceably inclined, ordered the tribe to remain quiet, and directed that five of the principal disturbers be shot. The Indians fell upon their chief and beat him to death with clubs, and then a large band massacred fifty soldiers in the barracks at Bacum, killed Carlos Hale, a prominent merchant of Guaymas, and went down the river, murdering and plundering.

General Lorenzo Torres, with only two hundred men, marched from Potan to Bacum, and threw himself on the Yaquis. A battle was waged for two days, in which forty Yaquis and eleven soldiers perished.

The Yaquis were pushed back toward the mountains, and on the third day another fight took place in which forty-three Yaquis and four chiefs were killed. The Yaquis were dispersed and driven further into the hills. About fifteen hundred State troops were mobilized and pursued the Yaquis into the mountains.

Maryland Democratic Ticket.

The Democratic State Convention, which met in Baltimore, Md., nominated Colonel John Walter Smith, of Worcester County, for Governor; Isidor Raynor, of Baltimore, for Attorney-General, and Dr. Joshua W. Hering, of Carroll County, for State Controller. The platform which was adopted insists upon the freedom of the press at all times, in war as in peace, declares against a large standing army in time of peace, and deprecates the trusts. No reference is made to the Chicago platform, nor to the free silver issue, but, on the contrary, all the nominees are said to favor the gold standard.

Newsy Gleanings.

The British Government has decided to maintain the closing of the Indian mints.

The new narrow gauge railway between Las Cruces and Las Lajas, Cuba, is now in operation.

The motive power of the Berlin street cars is being rapidly changed from horse to electricity.

Chinese brigands have become so rampant near Canton that silk merchants are afraid to send goods.

General Wilson has authorized the display of Spanish flags over casinos and clubs in Matanzas and Santa Clara, Cuba.

In consequence of rioting at the bull ring at Marseilles, France, the mayor has interdicted bullfights and closed the arena.

The advances of France to Germany have caused irritation and suspicion in Russia.

The Government of Hayti is making an effort to reduce the island's $5,000,000 debt.

The executive committee of the Pan-American Exposition, which is to be held at Buffalo in 1901, has ruled that peanuts must be hulled before being sold on the grounds.

Electric road construction is proceeding steadily northward from Chicago and southward from Milwaukee, and it is intended to complete a line between the two cities as soon as possible.

In compliance with a recent decision of the State Supreme Court Governor McSweeney, of South Carolina, has instructed the dispensary constables that they must no longer carry concealed weapons.

CUBAN PAPER UNDER BAN.

General Ludlow Orders the Suspension of El Reconcentrado.

Order Says Publication is a Disgrace to the City and Opposed to Morality—Office is Closed.

HAVANA (By Cable).—Seldom since the American occupation of Cuba has the Military Government been obliged to interfere in civil affairs but the course of El Reconcentrado having made the exercise of forbearance no longer possible, an emphatic order has been issued by General Ludlow for the suppression of the paper. The order has met with the hearty approval of all except that element of the population which made use of El Reconcentrado to further its views.

General Ludlow regrets the necessity for a step which may seem to those not acquainted with the circumstances to be an interference with the rights of the press, but he felt that his duty called upon him to take action in the matter, and, consequently, he issued the following order:

"Whereas, The publication known as El Reconcentrado is an obscene sheet, daily uttering by assertion and innuendo, vile personalities against not only the established authorities of the city, but the best people of Havana; and

"Whereas, The continuance of such publication is a disgrace to the city and to the Cuban people and is opposed alike to public and private interests and to morality; therefore,

"It is ordered, That the publication be suppressed, that its directors and writers be arrested and that its issue be no longer permitted. The police authorities will take possession of the premises and adopt such means as are needful to prevent the publication of the paper in question. This order will be construed as applying not only to El Reconcentrado, but to any publication attempting to issue slanders and obscenities regarding public and private persons within the jurisdiction of the Department of Havana. In case such paper should appear, the facts will be immediately reported through the Mayor."

Señor Cervantes and others connected with the paper were arrested after having fled upon first hearing of the action of General Ludlow.

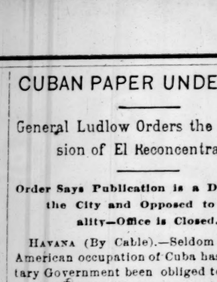
The Military Governor's action is said to have been forced upon him because there is no civil law to prevent the circulation of obscene literature.

Merchants and public officials express themselves as pleased with the action of the Military Governor.

HE FIRED THE FIRST SHOT.

The Soldier Who Began the War in the Philippines Tells About It.

SAN FRANCISCO (Special).—William Grayson, of Company D, of the Nebraska Regiment, is the man who fired the shot which started the war with the Filipinos. It brought death to a Filipino lieutenant and was fired at Santa Mesa, a suburb of Manila. Private Grayson told his story after landing from the transport Hancock. Said he:



PRIVATE WILLIAM GRAYSON.
(He killed the first Filipino who fell in the present war.)

"My companion on the outpost on the eventful night was Orville Miller. Miller and I were half sitting, half kneeling at the end of a lane, when we heard the soft whistle of a Filipino. It was answered by several, and we knew mischief was brewing. Suddenly, close by us, rose a Filipino as if he had come out of the ground. I challenged him and he challenged my challenge.

"That meant fight. I heard the click of rifles, and without a moment's hesitation I let fly. My Filipino tumbled over, and Miller and I took to our heels up the lane.

"We retreated until we reached the water pipe line. Then the entire outpost, thirty in all, came up, and we all peppered away at the enemy. The action spread, and in fifteen minutes the engagement was general from Caloocan to the bay. Everybody seemed to be satisfied with the first shot, and there never was any investigation about it."

FROM ENGINEER TO REAR-ADMIRAL.

James Entwistle Retired With the Second Highest Rank in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—From engineer to Rear-Admiral is the advancement won by James Entwistle, one of the heroes of the battle of Manila Bay. Entwistle was in the navy during the Civil War and has served Uncle Sam on the seas ever since. When war was declared with Spain he had risen to be fleet engineer with Admiral Dewey's squadron. He was on the Olympia, at the Admiral's side, during the battle, and his promptitude was such that he was complimented afterward by Dewey. He received a commission as Captain soon after the great battle in Manila Bay.

Captain Entwistle was near the age limit, and was sent to his home, in Paterson, N. J., with the expectation of being retired. A few days ago he received a letter from Acting Secretary Allen, of the Navy Department, informing him of his retirement under the provisions of the Personnel bill. The letter also informed Captain Entwistle that he would hereafter have the rank and three-quarters of the sea pay of a Rear-Admiral. He has just received a flag medal of the sort ordered by Congress for all the heroes of Manila.

An Astor Become a Briton.

The Official Gazette, London, announces that Mr. William Waldorf Astor was naturalized a British subject on July 11 of the present year. Having been naturalized under the general act of 1870, Mr. Astor's children—Waldorf Astor, John Jacob Astor and Miss Pauline Astor—become British subjects. It cost him $80 to become a British subject.

Shamrock Sails For America.

The Shamrock, the last hope of British yachtsmen, as she is described in London, has sailed on her mission to recapture the America's Cup. One of the conditions laid down by the present holders of the trophy is that the challenger must do the voyage across the Atlantic under her own sail.

Acting Chief Justice of Samoa.

United States Consul Osborne, at Apia, will act as the Chief Justice of Samoa until the Treaty Powers select a successor to Chief Justice Chambers, who resigned that post.

The Labor World.

Day laborers in the rubber forest of Brazil receive $2 to $2.50 for twelve hours' work.

Memphis, Tenn., enjoys the distinction of being the best organized city in the South.

Truckmen, pavers and curb setters and foundry helpers have organized at Syracuse, N. Y.

Labor unions all over the country have committees at work making arrangements to celebrate Labor Day this year in a befitting manner.

The old National League of Musicians now only exists until it can be legally amalgamated with the fast increasing and progressive American Federation of Musicians.

Trades unions of East St. Louis, Ill., are raising funds for the purpose of building a labor temple.

Imperial Mine, near Ishpeming, Mich., idle for thirteen years, made its first shipment of iron ore a few days ago and now employs 103 men steadily.

The Wabash Railroad has voluntarily adopted a new wage schedule for the Eastern Division, which includes all the lines in Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, that materially advance the compensation of men in the train service.

The boss carpenters of Jersey City have conceded the eight-hour working day, with an increase in wages. Hoboken has also been added to the list of eight-hour cities, and soon other points in New Jersey will be in line.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

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MILK AND CREAM.			
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been 2¼c ₽ qt. net to shipper. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:			
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans			23,784
Condensed milk, cans			168
Cream, cans			918
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras...₽	—	@₽	18
Firsts	17	@	17½
Thirds to seconds	15	@	16½
State—Thirds to firsts	15	@	17½
State Dairy tubs, extras	16½	@	17
Imitation Creamery	13	@	15½
Factory, fresh firsts	13½	@	14
Low grades	11	@	12½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	9¼
Small	—	@	9½
Part skims, good to prime	5½	@	6
Full skims	—	@	3
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	—	@	18
State and Penn—Fresh	15	@	16
Western—Choice	14	@	15
Southern	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1898	1 45	@	1 47½
Medium, 1898	—	@	1 35
Pea, choice, 1898	1 32½	@	1 35
Red kidney, choice, 1898	1 67½	@	1 70
White kidney, choice, 1898	1 90	@	1 95
Yellow eye	1 35	@	1 40
Lima, Cal., ₽ 60 lbs	2 77½	@	2 80
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 10
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Huckleberries, ₽ qt	7	@	10
Gooseberries, ₽ qt	5	@	7
Blackberries, ₽ qt	5	@	11
Muskmelons, ₽ crate	75	@	1 25
Watermelons, ₽ 100	5 00	@	12 00
Apples, green, ₽ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Jersey, ₽ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Peaches, Jersey, ₽ basket	50	@	1 00
Grapes, Del., ₽ carrier	1 00	@	1 75
Pears, Le Conte, ₽ bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Bell, ₽ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Plums, ₽ carrier	75	@	1 00
HOPS.			
State—1898, choice, ₽ lb	—	@	—
Fair to prime	12	@	15
Pacific Coast, 1898, choice	—	@	16
Common to prime	11	@	15
Old odds	2	@	7
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₽ lb	—	@	11
Spring chickens, ₽ lb	11½	@	14
Roosters, ₽ lb	—	@	7
Turkeys, ₽ lb	—	@	8
Ducks, ₽ pair	30	@	70
Geese, ₽ pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₽ pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₽ lb	—	@	10½
Broilers, Phila., ₽ lb	14	@	18
Fowls, State & Penn., ₽ lb	11	@	11½
Ducks, L. I. spring, ₽ lb	12½	@	13
Geese, Eastern spring, ₽ lb	13	@	17
Squabs, ₽ doz	1 25	@	2 00
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₽ 100 lb	87½	@	90
Clover mixed	—	@	—
Clover	—	@	—
Straw—Long rye	40	@	50
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., ₽ bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Jersey, ₽ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Sweet, N. C., ₽ bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Cabbages, L. I., ₽ 100	2 00	@	4 00
Onions, Southern, ₽ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
N. Y. State red, ₽ bag	1 75	@	2 25
Tomatoes, Jersey, ₽ box	30	@	1 00
Squash, ₽ bbl	40	@	65
Turnips, white, ₽ bbl	60	@	75
Peas, ₽ bag	1 50	@	2 00
Lima beans, ₽ bush	50	@	1 25
String beans, ₽ bag	75	@	1 00
Peppers, ₽ box	25	@	40
Cucumbers, ₽ box	30	@	35
Green corn, ₽ 100	40	@	1 25
Egg plant, ₽ box	40	@	60
Celery, ₽ doz	15	@	40
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 60	@	3 75
Spring Patents	3 70	@	3 85
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	76½
No. 2 Red	73¾	@	75¾
Corn—No. 2	35¾	@	36¾
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	29
Track mixed	26	@	28½
Rye—Western	59¼	@	60
State	—	@	54
Lard—City steam	5.10c	@	5.15c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7¾	@	8¾
Calves, city dressed	8½	@	10½
Country dressed	7	@	9
Sheep, ₽ 100 lb	3 00	@	4 75
Lambs, ₽ 100 lb	5 00	@	7 00
Hogs—Live, ₽ 100 lb	4 70	@	4 80
Country dressed	5	@	7½

FARM LABORERS IN DEMAND.

As High as $2 to $3.25 a Day, and Board, Offered in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special).—The scarcity of farm labor in the great wheat fields of the Northwest made itself apparent when the railroad offices received appeals by wire and mail asking for their aid in behalf of the farmers, whose crops are threatened because they cannot secure laborers to harvest the grain. The employment agencies are advertising all over the country, but can find very few available men. The wages offered run from $2 to $3.25 a day and board.

The Milwaukee road received a telegram from Bowdle, South Dakota, asking that fifty men be sent to that station at once. At the general offices of the Omaha road requests were received for harvest hands from all points along the line in Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota.

In the Red River Valley the situation amounts almost to a crisis, and the Northern Pacific and Great Northern officials were busy trying to devise some means of inducing laborers to go to the relief of the farmers.

DEFICIT FOR JULY, $8,506,802.

The Government's Receipts and Expenditures For the Month.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The receipts from customs for July were $16,971,454, an increase of $1,801,773 compared with the corresponding month last year; from internal revenue $28,322,575, an increase of $2,151,878, and from miscellaneous sources, $2,760,229, making a total of $48,054,258. This is $4,207,150 more than the total receipts for July, 1898. The expenditures for the month aggregated $56,561,090, an excess of $8,506,802 over the receipts, as against expenditures amounting to $74,263,475 and a deficit of $30,416,367 for the same month in last year. Of this deficit $18,907,107 represented extraordinary expenditures on account of the army and navy in the war with Spain.

Few Peaches in Pennsylvania.

The Deputy Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania says the peach crop this year will be almost an entire failure. The spring and summer drouths have been especially hard on the tender peach trees, and the harvest even in Delaware County will be small.

Small Sugar Crop For Cuba.

One of the largest sugar brokers in Cuba says that this year's crop will be exceptionally small, owing to the want of rain and scarcity of capital.

Business and Crop Briefs.

Iron and steel are firmer at the East and higher South and West, new business being most notable in the latter section.

Cotton picking is well advanced in portions of Southern Texas, in which State the general condition of the crop is promising.

The glass trade is reported particularly active, and conditions in that industry are said to be the best for years past.

Drought has been relieved in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and beneficial rains have fallen in Ohio and Indiana.

Railroad business for July shows the largest increase in any month this year, 16.1 per cent. larger than last year and 10.4 per cent. larger than in 1892.

Liberal rains in the South, particularly in the Atlantic Coast States, having improved cotton prospects, and a slight shading in price is to be noted for the past week.

Manufacturers of woolen goods are purchasing more freely of fine domestic grades and prices tend upward, although there is less speculative buying reported at leading markets.

Members of the cotton duck trade in New York City have received information that the project to form a trust has come to a successful issue. The capitalization is $23,500,000.

The demand for coal cars, box cars and gondolas is beyond precedent. The orders range from 100 to 1000 cars, and the largest plants are now unable and unwilling to make new engagements.

THE COLUMBIA DISABLED.

Her Steel Mast Breaks During a Race With the Defender.

New Yacht in the Lead When the Port Spreader Gives Way and Causes a General Wreck—A Narrow Escape.

NEWPORT, R. I. (Special).—During the race between the cup yachts Columbia and Defender off this port the new boat's port spreader broke, her topmast snapped close to the cap of the mainmast, the big steel spar bent double like a boy's tin putty blower and her sails came tumbling down into the water. All the shrouds, stays, sheets, halyards and running gear above board rattled to the deck, and in the period of thirty seconds the noble craft was a helpless wreck and rolled moaning in the trough of the sea. The Columbia had a three-minute lead when the accident occurred. In the crash Mr. C. Oliver Iselin, managing owner of the yacht, and Frank Allen, the mate, came within an ace of being killed.

The catastrophe was so sudden and apparently so appalling that the scores of pleasure craft and grim-visaged torpedo boats that were following in the wake of the yacht seemed to pause for an instant. Then recovering from the shock they flew to the spot where the yacht lay, like a mammoth seagull, wounded on the water. Emitting dense clouds of black smoke the fleet torpedo boat Gwin quickly distanced the others, and stopping close to the wreck of the Columbia hailed her.

"No one is injured and nothing is damaged below deck," cried Mr. Iselin in reply to the hoarse summons of the naval officer. Such proved to be the case. The Columbia's hull was intact and there was no danger of her sinking. The Columbia was taken to Bristol for repairs.

For some time no one knew just what had been the cause of the accident, for there was certainly no breeze blowing sufficiently strong to cause it, but after looking over the wreckage it was observed that the port spreader had broken upward by the strain of the topmast shroud, causing the topmast to break off. The sudden force of the spar, the weight of the topsail and clubs coming against the starboard masthead shrouds was too much for the steel mast, and it instantly collapsed.

The topmost shroud, which Mr. Iselin says was the cause of all the trouble, was not in a position to properly support the topmast, which fitted into the mast head, telescopic fashion, instead of being stepped forward of it. The topmast shroud leads upward through the spreaders to the head of the topmast and, although the crew of the Columbia swayed the topmast forward as much as possible for the race, the port spreader was not able to stand the strain.

No such serious accident ever before befell a cup challenger or defender in these waters. The expense of rerigging the sloop will be heavy, and, although most of the wire shrouds and stays can be used again, they will necessarily have to undergo a severe test as to their strength, for the wrenching they received may have rendered them worthless. The hull of the boat was not seriously damaged, the only perceptible injury being a large dent in one of the metal plates on the starboard side, just abaft the mast, caused probably by either the blocks or spars striking it. The plate can easily be bent into shape, and, being so far above the waterline, cannot interfere seriously with the boat's speed.

HAITI SITUATION SERIOUS.

Refugees Seek Protection in the American Legation.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti (By Cable).—The political situation is causing anxiety Numerous arrests were made. Among those who were taken into custody were M. Doublion, a former Minister of the Interior; M. Fouchard, ex-Minister of Finance, and M. Du Vivier, a newspaper man.

The latter made strong resistance, and succeeded in entering the United States Legation, dragging with him the officers detailed to take him into custody. The officers, however, were able to take their prisoner outside the legation doors. The United States Minister, William F. Powell entered a protest against the action of the officers, and demanded the release of the prisoner.

Eventually the Haitian Government gave way to the protest of Mr. Powell. M. Du Vivier was set at liberty and re-entered the United States Legation.

Many refugees sought protection at the American Legation, among them M. Menos, sometime Minister of Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The State Department fully approves of the action taken by United States Minister Powell at Port au Prince in enforcing respect for the sanctity of the United States Legation.

HIGHWAYMEN IN CORRY, PENN.

Five Hundred People Held Up and Many of Them Robbed.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y. (Special). — Four masked men with revolvers held up at least 500 people in Corry, Penn. A Wild West circus was in town during the day and attracted crowds to the evening performance. The route to the circus grounds was over Centre street, a lonely highway. The robbers destroyed the electric light near a bridge and, aligning themselves across the road, stopped the people and the carriages until the street was blocked. Charles Barton, driver of a carriage, attempted to pass, but was quickly stopped by a volley of shots. A man named Smith, traveling with the circus, was struck on the head with a revolver and relieved of $600. He threw a pocketbook containing $700 into the gutter and returned later and got the money. Later in the evening T. Briskey, a resident of Corry, was held up at his own door and robbed of $90. Another man, name not learned, lost $200. The robbers evidently intended to rob the circus treasurer, but the police came and chased them away before the treasurer reached the spot.

COLONEL HAWKINS DIED AT SEA

Commander of the Tenth Pennsylvania U. S. V. Succumbs to Cancer.

SAN FRANCISCO (Special).—The United States transport Senator arrived from Manila, with her flag at half mast, on account of the death of Colonel Alexander Hawkins, commander of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, United States Volunteers.

The Senator sailed from Manila on July 1, with thirty-eight officers and 721 enlisted men. The transport was at Nagasaki on July 15 when Colonel Hawkins was taken ill with cancer of the bowels. His illness continued during the following day when the Senator was at Yokohama, and two days later he passed away at sea.

Heureaux's Assassins Shot.

General Wenceslao Figuero, who was Vice-President of the Republic of Santo Domingo until the removal of President Heureaux by assassination, when he assumed the functions of the Chief Magistrate, has formerly taken the oath of office before Congress and invested with full powers. Two accomplices of the assassins of President Heureaux were arrested and shot at Moca, while two others were also taken into custody and subsequently executed. Commander L. C. Logan, commanding the United States gunboat Machias has been officially received by President Figuero. The country is tranquil.

Mother Poisons Her Children.

Mrs. Mary Stevenson, of Detroit, Mich. poisoned her two children—Emma, aged three, and Ella, aged six—with morphine and took a dose of the drug herself. Both the girls are dead. Mrs. Stevenson was in straitened circumstances, and despondency over this is supposed to have been her reason for killing her babies and attempting suicide.

Appointed Head Nurse at Manila.

Miss Anna Simpson, of Indianapolis, Ind., a graduate of the Kentucky School of Medicine, has been appointed superintendent of nurses at Manila by Surgeon-General Sternberg. Miss Simpson has had several years' experience in hospital work.

Congressman Lovering Robbed in Europe

Congressman Lovering, of Massachusetts, was robbed at Ostend, Belgium, of $13,000, notes for $425 and valuable papers. He was jostled by two men in the railway station there, but thought nothing of it and did not discover his loss until he reached Brussels. Then he placed the matter in the hands of the police.

Kautz Now Commands the Iowa.

Admiral Kautz has raised his flag on the battleship Iowa, which is now the flagship of the Pacific squadron. The Philadelphia, his former flagship, is undergoing repairs at Mare Island, Cal.

JOHN PAUL JONES'S GRAVE.

The Hero's Bones May Be Buried in Potters' Field.

The Secretary of State at Washington recently addressed a letter to Mr. Henry Vignaud, of the United States Embassy, in Paris, asking whether the grave of John Paul Jones, the naval hero, in Paris, is known and marked. He has received a reply from Mr. Vignaud saying that, although he has made earnest and frequent inquiries of the city authorities in regard to the matter, he has been unable to discover the whereabouts of the grave. One thing established by his inquiries, however, he says, is that John Paul Jones was not buried in the cemetery where the remains of Lafayette lie, as has been supposed by some people.

In another quarter it is intimated that, owing to a custom prevailing in Paris, the remains of John Paul Jones were deposited in a rented grave for a term of years, and that upon the expiration of the lease, a great many years ago, the bones of this distinguished American were thrown into the Potters' Field.

PEACE CONGRESS ENDS.

The American Delegates Signed the Arbitration Convention Under Reserve.

THE HAGUE (By Cable).—At the final sitting of the International Peace Conference it was announced that sixteen States had signed the arbitration convention, fifteen the other two conventions, seventeen the declaration prohibiting the throwing of projectiles or explosives from balloons, sixteen the declaration prohibiting the use of asphyxiating gases and fifteen the declaration prohibiting the use of expansive bullets.

Baron de Staal delivered the farewell address. He thanked the representatives of foreign States and said the work accomplished, while not so complete as might be desired, was sincere, wise and practical. He affirmed that in time to come institutions which had their origin in the need of concord would be the dominating influence, and that thus the work of the conference was truly meritorious.

Minister Estournelles and Dr. Beaufort followed, the latter saying that if the conference had not realized Utopian dreams, nevertheless it had disproved pessimistic forebodings.

Baron de Staal then declared the conference closed.

The three conventions dealing with arbitration, the laws and customs of war and the adaptation of the Geneva Convention to naval warfare were not signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary, China, England, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Servia, Switzerland or Turkey. United States only signed the arbitration convention, and that under reserve. Roumania also made reservation.

The three declarations prohibiting the throwing of explosives from balloons, the use of asphyxiating projectiles and the use of dum-dum bullets were not signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary, China, England, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Servia or Switzerland, while the